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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Likes U.S.-Russia Step

Moscow Must Give Assurances

Senators Menace Big Salaries

Neutral Switzerland Will Arm

Atlantic Air Line Must Wait

English Ivy Blames Americans

WASHINGTON and many other world capitals react favorably to the opening of preliminary relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. Europe sees a diplomatic understanding as almost certain to exert a stabilizing influence in international affairs. The coming of the outstanding negotiator Maxim Litvinoff to Washington on President Roosevelt's invitation for a frank and friendly talk is accepted merely as a first step. Statesmen recognize the serious issues that must be settled before recognition by the United States can be accorded. But they believe Russia's eagerness will make settlement simple. Improved trade relations between the two countries are foreseen, but this is minor—A helpful step in the solving of world problems is the major thing.

¶ Paris says American recognition of Russia will clarify the Far Eastern situation. International circles at Geneva express general satisfaction. Berlin believes the patching up of its own difficulties with Moscow are rendered more difficult. Soviet papers hail the prospective relation as a blow to those fanning flames of war. President Roosevelt and M. Litvinoff will discuss the huge sums owed America by Russia, safety of Americans in Russia, and absolute prohibition of Communist activities against the American Government. An interesting point is made—Recognition would make more difficult, instead of more simple, any extensive Red propaganda.

¶ Washington seethes with talk of limiting the salaries of officers of big corporations selling stock to the public. Senator White (R.), Maine, believes Congress can regulate salaries in any concern connected with the Government. Senator Black (D.), Ala., believes any borrowing company can be prevented from this form of "squandering." Senator McCarran (D.), Nev., believes any corporation performing a public or quasi-public service can be reached. Then something else is proposed which might be as effective as any law—Pitiless publicity for the officer pay rolls of the big companies.

¶ Switzerland, center of world neutrality, will spend money for arms to preserve its own. The Swiss War Department asks a credit of $23,800,000 for additional military materiels. The move is held to be not in violation of the Disarmament Conference intention since Switzerland is below its maximum arms allowance. The attitude is wholly a defensive one—Switzerland doesn't wish to fight, but doesn't wish to be overrun by other nations that may.

¶ The United States sees a dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court turned into a national policy by the Government. In the noted Oklahoma ice case the Court ruled that business restriction could not be enforced, but Justice Brandies, supported by Justice Stone, held that the day of unbridled competition was over and that productive enterprises in fields already occupied could be checked. Observers note that the NRA, in regulating industry, wages and hours, adopts the Brandies thesis exactly—Revolutionary movements usually do begin with minority opinions.

¶ London learns there will be no North Atlantic Lindbergh air line via Greenland next year, as has been rumored. Aviation experts who have talked with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh conclude that he is ready to approve the route for summer service, but is not willing to pass upon its all-year possibilities until winter studies of conditions have been made. Lindbergh is not disturbed ih respect to arctic storms or fogs or provisions for suitable landing places. But he hazards no guess as to winter—The Colonel is a great and safe flier because a cautious one.

¶ Detroit sees the twelfth annual convention of the Great Lakes Harbors Association come out strong for St. Lawrence waterway project. Senator Robert M. La Follette calls attention to the amount being spent for battleships which will soon be obsolete—The amount would build the United States' share of the great international water highway.

¶ American sentimentality is being blamed for the inroads ivy is making among some of the landmarks of England. Lord Conway of Arlington writes the London Times a complaint. He blames American visitors because they cheerfully pay a higher rental for an ivy-covered cottage or castle than for one kept free of it. "English ivy" should be regarded as a destructive weed. Ivy on a ruin usually means that ivy had much to do in turning the structure into a ruin—Tourist taste must go up so eye-filling but insidious ivy may come down.

Two Leading Farm Groups Shy at Strike

Bureau Federation and National Grange to Take No Part

See NRA at Fault

Leaders Say a Little More Patience Needed—Much Sympathy Expressed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—No part in the arm strike called for noon today is being taken by the two largest agricultural organizations, the American Faram Bureau Federation and the Grange.

"We understand the temper of the farm strikers, and sympathize with them, but we are not joining or indorsing their action," said Mr. M. S. Winder, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"No substantial results have been obtained from farm strikes in the past," he said. "We have never supported acts of violence. I understand the present strike leaders promise that none will be tolerated, and we sincerely hope this will prove to be the case."

Agriculture is terribly exasperated said Mr. Winder, in showing why such a movement should arise. Farmers have been faced with increased prices for everything they buy, advancing under the NRA, while the things farmers sell have not been keeping pace.

Urges Little More Patience

Also, the farmer was inclined to expect federal farm credit to get into widespread operation immediately. The farmer does not know how slowly governments work, and what a stupendous task has been undertaken. The mortgage situation is nearly as serious as it was last spring, and the farmer is getting impatient waiting for Government aid.

"For my part, I would say the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has not had enough time to show what it is capable of doing, and I would urge a little more patience."

Mr. Winder pointed out that the American Farm Bureau never has been a part of the farm holiday movement.

The National Grange is regarded in farm circles as more conservative and even less inclined to join the strike than the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Farmers' Bureau Sympathetic

A third farm organization of size, the Farmers' Union, is, however, thought here to be sympathetic. The Farmers' Union has a smaller membership than either of the two big groups, and is confined to fewer states. It is regarded as strongest in a few of the wheat states.

Mr. Mile Reno, leader of the farm strike, is a former president of the Farmers' Union. Mr. John A. Simpson, the union's present leader, is said to be a close friend of Mr. Reno.

The Farmers' Union is generally looked upon as the most radical of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Tampa on Cash Basis, Moving Toward Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla. — With operating costs reduced between $600,000 and $700,000 a year; taxes cut by a $12,000,000 decrease in assessed valuations as well as by a reduction in the tax rate; all debts paid, including those for current bonds and interest, and present activities being conducted on a cash basis, the government of the City of Tama has definitely charted its course on the road to recovery.

Tax payments are coming in remarkably well, and according to present indications the cash basis is here to stay. It was ushered in again with the recent payment of a $150,000 operating loan.

"No bond or interest coupon of the City of Tampa has ever defaulted, and while the city has seen considerable difficulty in meeting its operating expenses during recent months, that time is gone," said Mayor R. E. L. Chancey in a public statement.

"It is my firm belief that now with the basic business of city government on an up-to-date, pay-as-you-go basis, the whole affair will head definitely toward better times."

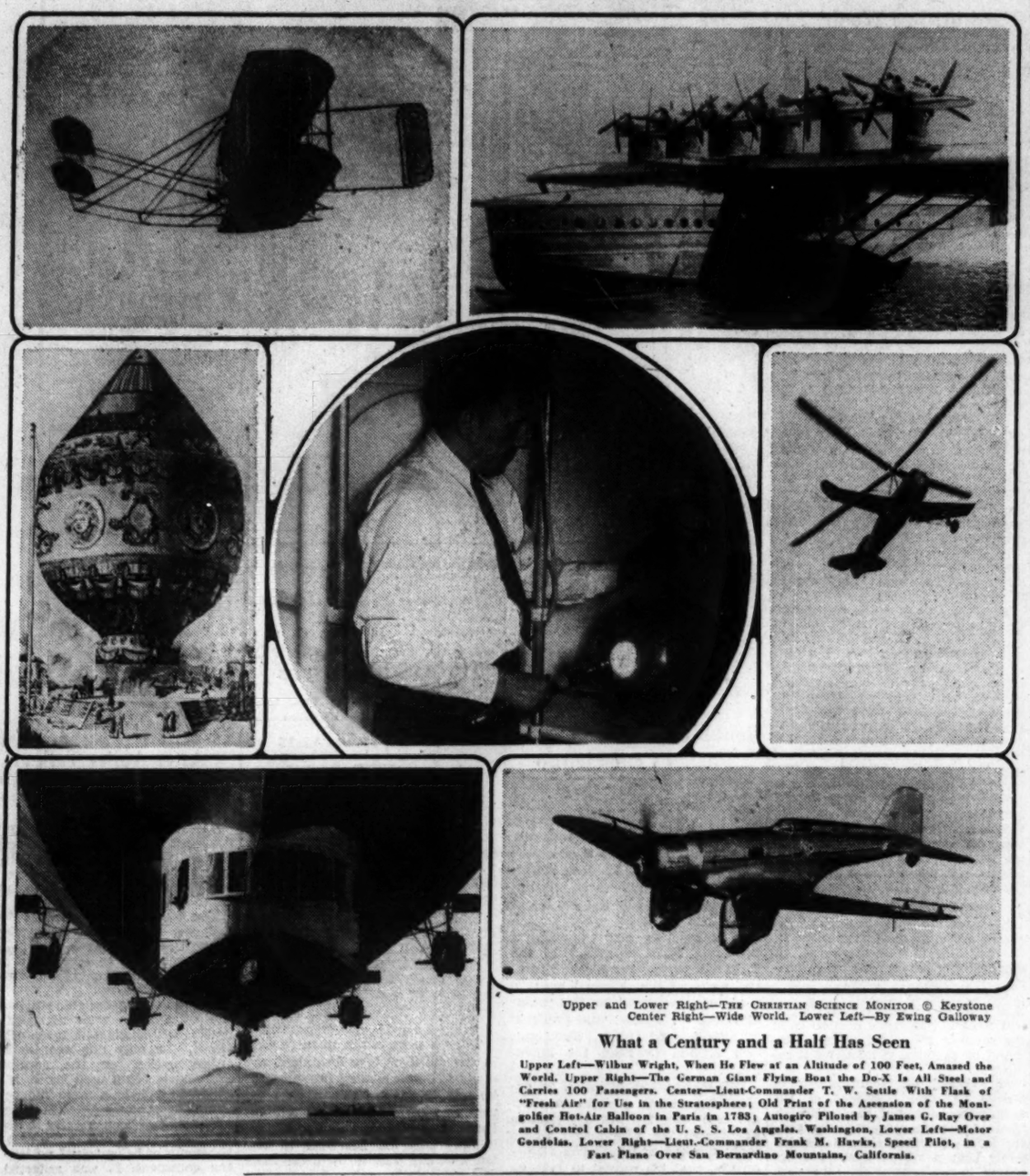
One of the factors leading up to this satisfying situation is the arrangement by which the taxpayer may buy the city bonds in the open market and then turn them at face value in payment of city taxes. This was made possible in many Florida cities through a special act of the 1933 Legislature.

Another contribution to this improvement is the permission given a taxpayer to pay his taxes in installments.

Chinese Interpret Move

NANKING, Oct. 21 (AP)—National Government leaders today indicated they believed the forthcoming Russo-American conversations were primarily for a joint defense against a possible Japanese menace to the interests of those nations in the Far East.

Aviation Proves How Time Flies



Upper and Lower Right—The Christian Science Monitor © Keystone
Center Right—Wide World. Lower Left—By Ewing Galloway

What a Century and a Half Has Seen

Upper Left—Wilbur Wright, When He Flew at an Altitude of 100 Feet, Amazed the World. Upper Right—The German Giant Flying Boat the Do-X Is All Steel and Carries 100 Passengers. Center—Lieut-Commander T. W. Settle With Flask of "Fresh Air" for Use in the Stratosphere; Old Print of the Ascension of the Montgolfier Hot-Air Balloon in Paris in 1783; Autogiro Piloted by James G. Ray Over and Control Cabin of the U. S. S. Los Angeles, Washington, Lower Left—Motor Gondolas. Lower Right—Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks, Speed Pilot, in a Fast Plane Over San Bernardino Mountains, California.

Settle Balloon Poises for New Try Into Stratosphere

Quest for Cosmic Ray Data to Start Again From Chicago Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—The second great attempt to soar far up into the purple stratosphere from the Chicago world's fair to study cosmic rays is expected to begin tomorrow or Monday but with much less fanfare and a more successful outlook than the first.

The spectacular feature of a solo flight has been dropped. Forced into it by complications arising on short notice, Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle takes with him on this trip Maj. Chester L. Fordney. It will be decidedly a navy personnel within the gondola, for Major Fordney was assigned to the fair by the navy to take charge of its mathematical exhibit.

The defect which brought down the huge balloon on its initial ascension has been safeguarded against, it is announced. A valve then stuck, letting out the gas within 15 minutes of the laboriously prepared start.

When Commander Settle first undertook to visit the stratosphere, he

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Reich Awaits Definite Stand By Disarmament Conference

Move for Return to Depend on Significance Given to Geneva Discussions—Nationalist Socialist Organ Points Out Duty of Powers

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 21—Germany still hopes to return to the fold of the Disarmament Conference, according to Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's comments in the Volkische Boabachter today. This paper is a National Socialist organ.

"We agree with the chairman of the Disarmament Conference (Mr. Arthur Henderson) that the conference has not already lost its significance. It must now show whether it had any significance from the very first day, and, if so, of what kind."

The conference must show, Dr. Rosenberg continued, whether it was summoned in order to force a disarmed Germany to accept another Versailles Treaty or whether the desire really exists to bring about the disarmament of those states "which are armed to the teeth."

Dr. Rosenberg holds it is much easier to clear up this point, now that a "completely disarmed Germany has retired."

He therefore regards the opinions of those who seek to break up the Disarmament Conference as "the voice of those who have a bad conscience and maliciously do not want to fulfill their treaty obligations."

Dr. Rosenberg hopes that Mr. Henderson "will succeed in reassembling the armed states in order to lay before them once more the basic question in all earnestness. This question is, are they willing to fulfill the obligations solemnly undertaken as Germany has done, or do they want to take responsibility before their own people and before history of deliberately tearing up international treaties.'"

Public Enemy Law Of Michigan Ruled Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 21—A new problem confronts Michigan law enforcement officers in their drive against racketeers and gangsters, as the result of a ruling by the State Supreme Court that the so-called public enemy law passed by the 1931 Legislature is unconstitutional.

Hoodlums cannot be held guilty of criminality on the basis of their reputation alone, the high court decided. The portion of the statute which invited the adverse ruling declared that "proof of recent reputation" of having engaged in an illicit business should be considered prima facie evidence of guilt. The ruling of the court held that this conflicts with the constitutional mandate presuming defendants to be innocent until proved guilty.

Action of the court followed application of attorneys for two Detroit men, arrested and convicted as disorderly persons in Recorder's Court, for appeal of the verdict.

Kitchen Queen Wins Against Many Rivals

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—A queen of the kitchen has been crowned here. She is Mrs. Gertie Klingberg, Rural Route 3, Beloit, Wis., who can can so well that her jars of meat, vegetables and fruit triumphed over 100,000 others sent from many quarters of the world for an international canning contest held at a Century of Progress.

Mrs. Klingberg got the sweepstakes for a well-balanced meal. Her shelf consisted of cranberry juice, breast of chicken, string beans, baby carrots, pickled peaches and red raspberries. When Mrs. Klingberg was notified over long distance telephone that her entry had won the prize, she said she would leave for Chicago immediately.

Roosevelt Made LL.D at Ceremony Inaugurating New Head of College

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt came to Chestertown this morning, to the campus of old Washington College, to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the institution, and to witness the inauguration of Dr. Gilbert Wilcox Mead as the nineteenth president of the college George Washington helped to found. The President is scheduled to speak informally, but the ceremony is primarily for the inauguration of Dr. Mead.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived aboard the yacht Sequoia, docking at 10:30 a. m., at the estate of Mr. Hiram Brown.

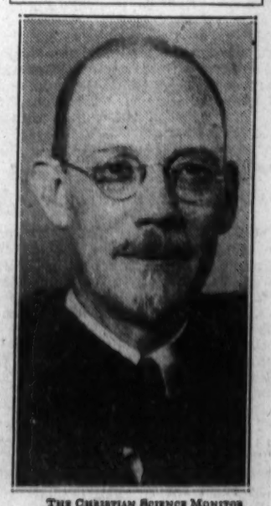
Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland met the yacht at the pier and drove with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt through the crowded lane of the old colonial town to the campus.

A crowd assembled on the lawn in front of the flag-bedecked brick administration building gave Mr. Roosevelt a rousing reception as he donned the collegiate cap and gown and took his place on the platform.

The ceremony opened with the installation of Dr. Mead as president of the 151-year-old college.

The 21-gun presidential salute boomed as Mr. Roosevelt motored through the campus gate.

Heads College



The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Gilbert Mead Wilcox

Inaugurated As the President of Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Taking Kink Out Of Charles River Planned by Board

Metropolitan Commission Proposes Reshaping at Gerry's Landing

Reshaping of the Charles River at the kink near Gerry's Landing in Cambridge to divert the stream under a bridge to be constructed in a vacant tract adjoining Soldier's Field was proposed today by the Metropolitan Planning Commission in a parkway project that offers an engineering version of bringing the mountain to Mahomet.

The plan is based on the need for an arterial link between Soldier's Field and Memorial Drive parkways which skirt the Charles, and the Fresh Pond Parkway which joins with the Concord-Cambridge turnpike and Alewife Brook Parkway. It would involve an estimated cost of $700,000. The State emergency public works commission has been asked to approve the plan.

The basic idea is the flattening of a bend in the river near Gerry's Landing. The river would be shifted by hydraulicking land from one side to the other. To divert the river would enable the straightening of Soldier's Field Parkway at the point where it sweeps around the polo field in the direction of the Metropolitan Trotting Park.

Building a bridge on what is now dry land rather than over the river at its present course is necessary because the commission proposes to form a park between the new course of the river and the proposed parkway linking Memorial Drive with a new parkway leading from Soldier's Field Parkway over the bridge near Gerry's Landing. The park on the Cambridge side would be built on what is now the bow of the river.

The project would necessitate lopping off the point of Soldier's Field, but the plan also returns to the field an equal area along one side, so that the usefulness of the field would be improved by the undertaking. Harvard University's approval of the plan has not yet been sought.

The commission's plan shapes up as a continuation of the parkways which parallel the Charles River Memorial Drive on the Cambridge side and Soldiers' Field Parkway on the Boston side. The two would be linked by the proposed bridge at Gerry's Landing and would lead out to the Fresh Pond Parkway. Overpasses would be constructed over the Memorial Drive extension to permit the public to enter the park that would be constructed along the river at Gerry's Landing on made land. Gerry's Landing is in back of the Cambridge Hospital which fronts on Mount Auburn Street.

Ford Wages Increase

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company assembly plant here is working under a general wage increase of 6½ cents an hour. The plant has 1300 employees working 40 hours a week.

America Opens Way For Soviet Relations; Moscow Hails Move

Larger Credit Facilities and Increased Trade Sought by Russia

Stronger Position In Far East Seen

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (AP) — Russia hailed as a boon to world peace and to better trade relations today its agreement with the United States to negotiate concerning American recognition of the Soviet Union.

Events moved swiftly after President Mikhail Kalinin announced he had accepted an invitation from President Roosevelt, dated Oct. 10, and added he would send Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff to Washington to represent the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Plans were rushed for Mr. Litvinoff to depart for the United States within a very few days. Government officials gathered to consider the points around which the Washington conversations should be centered.

"President Roosevelt's action can only serve the cause of world peace and encourage friends of peace in the whole world," a foreign office spokesman exclaimed.

Three Results Hoped For

As the developments were greeted with cheers and enthusiasm throughout the Union, leaders indicated Russia hopes for a threefold result from the resumption of official relations, namely:

Greatly increased credit facilities, the lifting of American barriers against some of its goods, and a strengthening of its position in the Far East as regards Russo-Japanese relations.

Russia, believing that the world economic situation has worked it into a position to bargain with the United States in its bid for trade, is expected to ask that the United States meet two terms if trade between the countries is restored to a big-scale basis.

These are sufficient credits with which to make purchases in America, and removal of United States restrictions against Soviet goods.

Russia claims it does not enjoy equality with other countries in access to the American market because of what it terms discriminatory restrictions set on articles produced by "forced labor."

It is considered not unlikely that the Russians will seek credit facilities from the United States at least equal in terms to those they now enjoy in such countries as Germany, England and Italy. These governments have assisted private business in financing Soviet purchases in their countries over periods ranging from two to more than four years.

In this connection, Soviet officials looked hopefully to the precedent set last summer by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in lending $4,000,000 to American business men to finance cotton sales to Russia as a possible entering wedge for longer and larger credits from the same source.

Against the statement during the London Economic Conference of Mr. Litvinoff that Russia was prepared to take $1,000,000,000 worth of equipment and raw materials in return for normal trading facilities, stand these facts:

1. Soviet Russia reduced its imports more than 100 per cent in the first six months of 1933, compared to a like period in 1932, in an effort to bring them more nearly in line with its income from exports.

2. As its industrialization program progresses Russia is relying more and more on equipment manufactured at home, as evidenced by the order last winter of G. Ordzhonokidzie, Commissar for Heavy Industry, prohibiting the further purchase of certain industrial equipment abroad on ground that it is now being produced here.

On the other hand, the Soviet preference for American equipment and raw materials in general because of their superior quality is

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Litvinoff Coming Soon as Negotiator for Soviet Régime

Action Called Aid To World Stability

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The nation and the world capitals vibrate with interest today after President Roosevelt's announcement of the reopening of relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. Stabilized contact between these two immense and powerful republics, it is generally considered, is probably the most steadying factor that has entered the swaying world picture for many months.

By a perpetuated legal fiction, Russia is not yet "recognized." That almost mystic status is reserved as the climax of negotiations which will start speedily. "Recognition," is to be the reward for Russian promises or compensations; that is to say, if the Russians are willing.

But for the second time President Roosevelt has "recognized" President Mikhail Kalinin of the All-Union Central Executive Committee in Moscow by addressing to him a cablegram, and he will "recognize" Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the triumphant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, when he reaches Washington. Let the legalists wrangle, Washington and Moscow are now on speaking terms.

Move Marked by Simplicity

The diplomatic procedure which ended the 15-year era of nonrecognition (during which period the United States had to look very hard in the opposite direction on several occasions) was extremely simple. Its very simplicity revealed the deep thought, diplomatic astuteness and preparation behind the move.

Mr. Roosevelt merely addressed a straightforward telegram to Mr. Kalinin in Moscow. In his first sentence, the American President established a link—not between the governments but between the peoples—of the two republics. Then he stated that a frank and friendly talk between representatives of these two peoples would probably remove all difficulties—would, that is to say, lead to formal recognition and a great many other useful agreements, economic, financial and political.

Finally, he tactfully informed Russia that he would not go all the way toward recognition and agreement on other issues unless Russia is prepared to do its part. He inserted a "safeguarding clause" reserving full freedom of action.

Mutual Benefit Cited

In return Mr. Kalinin—or, of course, Dictator Joseph Stalin and Commissar Litvinoff—was no less astute. He congratulated President Roosevelt on at last noting the disadvantages of nonrecognition. He remarked that establishment of normal relations would do a great deal of good for Russia, the United States and the general world situation. It would tend to strengthen world peace. Saying nothing of the safeguarding clause, he appointed Mr. Litvinoff for the Washington mission.

Thus deftly was one of the knottiest diplomatic tangles of modern times unraveled.

After news of the impending resumption of relations had become known to an inside few in Washington—to permit some advance publication in certain afternoon newspapers on Friday—President Roosevelt called correspondents to his office at 4 o'clock, getting the largest turnout of his Administration thus far and read the two letters.

He refused to use the word recognition, and waxed more forcible than he has ever been to the correspondents before, in objecting to any characterization of his act save the "friendly conversations," mentioned in the letters. But the President got an enormous thrill out of the dramatic moment.

Roosevelt Reads Dramatically

With indescribable gusto, he drew forth the Kalinin-Roosevelt exchange of cables, slowly eyed his tense audience, and read their text like the master diplomatist and actor (in the best sense of the term) that he is. He relished every moment, but finally dismissed the correspondents in a rush, so they could make the wires before the news was flashed from Moscow.

And now Mr. Litvinoff—and, it is to be hoped his English wife, sister of the late Sir Maurice Low, are coming to Washington soon. The United States, and American statesmen will not be strange to the Soviet Commissar. In his Geneva sorties and his diplomatic adventures in London and elsewhere, Mr. Litvinoff has acted more Yankee-like than anything else except Bolshevist.

His English—which he always uses in diplomacy—is really American. Correspondents from the United States could begin to understand his Geneva speeches, while their English colleagues were baffled. For accents like Mr. Litvinoff's are to be heard daily on the streets of any large American city. Once in Geneva he had spoken of the powers doing

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[The trade and credit aspects of Russian recognition are discussed in the Monitor's Financial Page column, "The World's Business."]

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Things Present

By all means see to it that your local temperance workers and newspaper editors have the opportunity to read the editorial, "Beer and Bribery."

"The Hitler Program," on the Editorial page, is a digest of his new book, "My Battle."

The Progress in Education page presents its weekly features: Our Living Language series, and the Parent Column.

Have you ever taken advantage of the "money back if not satisfied" advertising? The Bookman's Holiday discusses this plan as applied to books. Book Reviews and Literary News page.

Of all things to wax enthusiastic about —cellar-holes! But you will surely be enthusiastic about Walter Prichard Eaton's word picture of them, on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music, and Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Notes, Vocations, and another Typ-O-Graph.

Libraries Stress Need of State Aid In New Expansion

American Association Pledges Its Help in Bringing It About

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Hearing reports of the gallant efforts of librarians to meet new needs of its multiplying readers with decreased budgets, the American Library Association in the closing session of its convention today considered practical means of handling the situation.

A resolution put before the council of the association urged support of state library extension agencies.

"In this time of flux and rapid change there is acute and increasing need for state leadership and participation in the guidance, development and adaptation of library services to meet these expanding demands," the resolution as presented declared.

The American Library Association has repeatedly affirmed its belief in the need for a strong state library extension agency to lead in library development within the different states and provinces. The statement at this time was called forth by the fact that some states have been threatened with loss of such library facilities as they now have through lack of adequate state organization to defend them, while others need some state-wide agency to extend book service to people who want it.

Business for Unemployed

A "way out" for technological unemployment service was proposed by Dr. George F. Zook, United States commissioner of education.

"An increased number of persons can be and should be employed for the purpose of enabling people to take the greatest possible advantage of the increasing leisure which is becoming our common heritage," Dr. Zook said. "We need and should have more parks and park attendants, more libraries and librarians, more museums and museum helpers, more good music and drama, more good colleges and college professors, more good schools and teachers.

"Instead of thinking that we cannot afford an extension of the cultural advantages may I repeat that inasmuch as an increasing proportion of our population is not needed in the production of goods, the remaining number must be used, if they are to be used at all, in the conduct of our leisure time activities."

Librarians, like parents of young children, have a problem to see to it that the fare consumed at their table isn't "all dessert." Fiction reading is important and good in its place, but it should be balanced with other rations, declared Mr. George F. Bowerman of the Washington Public Library. Thirty years ago the readers in his library were drawing out 84 per cent fiction. Now, as a result of conscious effort on the part of the librarians, the percentage has been reduced to 50 per cent. How?

Popularizing Nonfiction

"The chief methods," said Mr. Bowerman, "have been the offering of abundant stores of the best nonfiction, so far as possible on open shelves, the departmentalization of the library with competent people in charge who know their books, and the work of the readers' advisers in tactfully and skillfully persuading readers to want nonfiction."

Americans may not have realized it, but the woman librarian is one of their contributions to international library service. So said Dr. T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations Library at Geneva.

"The highly educated woman librarian, imported from the United States under the influence of the Public Library, has made her appearance in European libraries," Dr. Sevensma related. "With her arrival a more courteous tone has sprung up in the library, benefiting alike its visitors and its reputation."

Adults who read with their fingers—blind people who have learned Braille—are being supplied with books, thanks to public libraries in some of the large cities and to the United States Government which has a grant of $100,000 a year for the "translation" of books into Braille and the distribution of them to centers, it was reported at a round-table on "Work With the Blind."

Federal Courtesy to Blind

Books in Braille are allowed free use of the mails, so that people living in smaller towns are able to get them without charge from distributing centers. To supplement the books put out through the Library of Congress, volunteer workers in some of the large cities are transcribing other books into Braille. In Chicago a group of Jewish women have transcribed dramas for use of a theater guild of blind persons.

Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and the State Libraries of California, Indiana, New York and Texas are some of the public libraries doing important library work for the blind, said Miss Mabel R. Gillis, of the State Library of California, chairman of the round table.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Library Association ending today has been one of its best-attended conventions with 2960 persons paying the registration fee, besides a considerable number of visitors.

Miss Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis librarian, was inaugurated as president at the Saturday afternoon session. Other new officers are Mr. Louis Round Wilson, dean of the graduate library school of the University of Chicago, vice-president, and Mr. Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, second vice-president.

Texas Woman Leads In Library Affairs

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Julia Idesen

Retiring Vice-President of American Library Association.

Added Leisure Booms Reading in Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A marked increase in the circulation of books is reported by the Birmingham Public Library since the National Recovery Act became effective giving many persons more leisure time. A number of persons are apparently trying to make up for time long lost, said Mrs. Ora Smith, reader's assistant at the central library.

"Reading with a Purpose," a series of reading courses sponsored by the American Library Association, is being recommended as a short-cut to an education to those so inclined. Other popular reading courses recommended are Will Durant's "One Hundred Best Books for an Education," and Dr. Elliot's "Five Foot Shelf" or the Harvard Classics.

'Medicinal Liquor' Flood on America Stopped by Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—A rising flood of legally imported medicinal liquors into this country from abroad was suddenly stopped by orders from the White House which amounted to placing an embargo on all liquor imports as long as prohibition remains in force.

The supposed purpose of the order, sent out by Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol, on instructions from President Roosevelt, is to obtain trading advantages in pending and future international negotiations.

The Administration has already thrown out hints to both France and Canada that something is expected here in return if they are to be permitted a share in the American liquor market on which they are now casting such longing eyes. Today's action was generally interpreted as a more definite warning that the post-prohibition liquor market is not going to be thrown open to foreign exporters without some valuable compensation.

Up until today's order, liquor has been coming in legally and stored in bond. Although allegedly for medicinal purposes it is, of course, intended for sale the moment prohibition is repealed.

The embargo was placed under the existing power of the Administration to limit the importation of medicinal liquor. Before any shipment can legally leav ea foreign port for this conurty it must be authorized by the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol. All such shipments can be banned until repeal is effective.

Salvation Army Flag Over Exiles

LE HAVRE, France, Oct. 21 (AP)—A Salvation Army flag now flies over what is known as "Devil's Island"—lonely exile for French political prisoners.

Commissioner-General Paul Albin and his daughter, Capt. Irene Albin—who hoisted the flag—returned here yesterday.

"The most awful tragedy of Devil's Island," M. Albin said, "is the fate of those who have expiated their crime and are seeking redemption but are unable to find it." For these, he added, the army has installed a farm colony, a workshop and other like institutions.

The island is one of three 4,000 miles away in French Guiana, off the eastern coast of South America, that form the distant prison colonies of France.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Lakes Association Thanks Roosevelt For Waterway Aid

Warship Cost Would Pay St. Lawrence Project, LaFollette Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21—The huge sums appropriated by the recent Congress for battleships and other war purposes, engines of destruction that will be obsolete before they ever leave port, would build the United States share of the St. Lawrence waterway twice over, declared Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin at the twelfth annual convention of the Great Lakes Harbors Association.

Speaking with increased emphasis, he brought 300 cheering delegates to their feet when he added:

"And long after these battleships are cut up for junk the seaway unlocking the Great Lakes basin will be bringing economic security to the entire nation."

Supports the Treaty

The convention closed last night with resolutions praising President Roosevelt for his "courageous and ardent" support of the plan to ratify the St. Lawrence treaty and hasten the development which he hoped to include in the national public works program.

In a letter to Senator LaFollette, the President made it known that he is an enthusiastic supporter of the waterway project.

The final stroke of the convention which lifted the enterprise out of the realm of hope and dreams and gave to it the distinction of a goal within reach, was the address of Mr. Delos M. Cosgrove, vice-chairman of the power authority of New York State. It has been from this State that the greatest opposition to the development has come, and for the first time the association learned that the antagonism is not as widespread as had been believed.

"You may be surprised to know," Mr. Cosgrove said, "that the loud voices you have heard were not those of the masses but of those who are trying to rally the powerful interests in a cause that is hostile to the real interests of the people."

Enumerates Its Benefits

Enumerating many benefits he declared would accrue to the State by the St. Lawrence development, he emphasized that it will make possible utilization of 1,100,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy that is now running to waste, and that it will remove thousands of men from the welfare rolls and cause a demand for products of many other industries.

Mr. Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, and president of the association, declared that evidence, "poured into the convention by leaders from 21 states showed conclusively that a region that produces nearly 40 per cent of the manufactured products of the United States is being unjustly discriminated against by those who seek to prevent the opening of an outlet to the markets of the world."

Senator LaFollette, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota, joined others in answering the charge of "sectionalism" with which proponents of the seaway have been accused. They insisted that the development of the Great Lakes basin, like every other project for which Congress has appropriated funds in the past, is for the benefit of the entire nation.

British Settlers For Canada Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Essential preparatory measures for British immigration to the Canadian West must be taken to maintain the British character of the population there, it was pointed out by Brigadier-General M. L. Hornby, lecturer and author, now farming in Western Canada, who outlined his plan for British community settlements before the Empire Club here recently. He has just returned from a visit to England, during the course of which he laid his plan before the Parliamentary Migration Committee at Westminster.

That such new population is necessary to develop the Dominion fully, was the opinion expressed by the speaker, who maintained that during the expansion of trade and commerce and the increase in population which is inevitable in this country in the coming 20 years, the important question to be answered will be whether or not this population is British or alien. The plan which he advocated consists in placing small communities of selected British families on areas of mixed farming land of 5000 to 10,000 acres in extent, to be financed by the Voluntary Migration Committees of Counties and Towns in the United Kingdom.

Jane Needs College as Much as John But Send 'Most Promising,' Dean Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College for Women, Columbia University, has taken issue with parents who keep their daughters at home in order to finance college educations for their sons.

"Sending John to college instead of Jane," she said, "is a sound policy only in the event that John has the richer possibilities, and on the contrary if Jane is the more promising young person.

"It is well for us to be forced by shortage of school finances to judge our work anew, and to have to cut away luxuries and cling to necessities. But some of us seem to think that the higher education for women is one of those things we can throw overboard."

She had received many letters, she said, which began: "I am sorry I cannot continue my studies at Barnard this year. We have lost our money. My younger brother John is just ready to enter college, and it seems more important to educate him."

Dean Gildersleeve compared this attitude to the "recrudescence of two ancient and, I believe, fallacious, ideas held somewhat widely and vaguely by the National Socialists in Germany and Fascist Italy.

"These are," she pointed out, "that women must go back to the kitchen or homes, and that when they get back they need no education but the three R's, perhaps a little language and music, and domestic science.

"In the first place, the majority of women have never really left their homes. And in the second place, we cannot change conditions so that women will again be cut off from activities outside the home.

"As to politics," Dean Gildersleeve said, "whether most women continue in the kitchen or not, they will certainly continue to have votes. And they assuredly need some education to play a useful part in our political life.

"So we must protect our best schools and colleges for women from the perils of extinction or the weakening of their standards, realizing that highest education for the most promising of both sexes is not superfluous but vital."

Speaking of Inflation

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Retort Courteous Voiced by Mills To McKee 'Alibi'

Republican Chief Joins in Fusion Campaign to Elect LaGuardia

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Into the atmosphere of "countercheck quarrelsome" engendered by the two major contenders for New York mayoralty honors has come the voice of Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover and national Republican leader, in a 'retort courteous" to the "alibi" of Joseph V. McKee, "independent" candidate, and other Democrats who refused to head the Fusion ticket.

Mr. McKee has asserted, in explanation of his decision to enter the race after the primary election had shown the Tammany strength badly cracked and a Fusion victory certain, that his refusal to take up the nonpartisan good government banner carried by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia was based on his disinclination to be placed under the dictation of Judge Samuel Seabury and others who organized the Fusion movement.

Although in language typical of the conservative political group to which he belongs, Mr. Mills' thrust at the McKee candidacy was all the more sharp perhaps in the contrast its coolness offered to the tone of invective which Mr. McKee has brought into the race with him. It was the occasion for Mr. Mills' unqualified indorsement of Major La Guardia and the Fusion ticket.

Sudden Change in Position

Mr. Mills declared that Mr. McKee had refused to take up the banner of reform because it appeared a hopeless crusade; that, not until it was obvious many weeks after the Fusion slate had been written that public opinion was against Tammany, did he and his sponsors come forth as "knights in shining armor."

Meanwhile in a campaign that is daily becoming more personal only Mayor John P. O'Brien of the three chief candidates is holding to "the quip modest." A dignified campaign is something new in Tammany Hall election tactics, but this appears to be the O'Brien strategy. The mayor is standing on his record—for good or ill.

Leading a procession of Republicans high in party affairs to the support of the nonpartisan mayoralty fight of the leading Progressive of the East, Mr. Mills made his indorsement of Major LaGuardia without stint. He declared that "Those who had the conscience, the courage, and conviction in the face of heavy odds to arouse public opinion are best to be trusted to bring a reform movement to successful fruition." The he paid a tribute to Judge Samuel Seabury, father of the fusion movement.

Awakening of Public Opinion

"No one can deny today," he continued, "that the painstaking and devastating revelations of Judge Seabury and his committee broke the dam of public apathy and loosed the flood of civic indignation."

Mr. Mills reviewed the process of public awakening—how difficult it had been at first to find men who would lead the opposition as candidates on a good government ticket.

"All the more credit to those who, in the spirit of true crusaders, are ready to battle against heavy odds," he said. "Such are the men on the present fusion ticket. I do not say that, in accepting the nomination in July they did not hope to win, but I do say that to them the issue was sufficiently real and important to warrant risking defeat."

When the primaries revealed "that the power of Tammany was disintegrating," he continued, "the inaugurators of the McKee campaign, Postmaster-General James A. Farley and Edward J. Flynn, Democratic boss of the Bronx and his New York City political aide, emerged "to battle for the right."

"Sir Launcelot Farley and Sir Galahad Flynn, in raising their standards, were obviously not unmindful of the advantage of extending their empire by taking over a highly efficient, if temporarily out of gear, political machine," he continued.

Mr. McKee, he added, had been able to "shut his eyes to the practical preoccupations of his professional allies."

"Under normal circumstances, he would make a good administrator," Mr. Mills continued. "But the job of cleaning up the city of New York requires much more than that. It calls for the same qualities of idealism, determination, courage and selflessness that impelled Mr. LaGuardia and his associates to enlist when the odds were all against them.

Danger in Excessive Caution

"The caution which led Mr. McKee to hold back then would prove an insuperable handicap to him in the greater task that lies ahead.

"The men who began this fight are the ones to finish it, unless the whole movement is ultimately to bog down in the morass of New York City organization politics.

"It offends my sense of fair play that those who failed to answer the call when success seemed doubtful should seek to carry the banner when victory is assured. That feeling is not diminished by the knowledge that the backbone of this particular reform army is composed of professional soldiers who are likely to be more interested in the fruits of victory than in its obligations."

Other Republicans who will take the platform for Major LaGuardia and his fusion running mates this week are Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, James R. Sheffield, one-time Ambassador to Mexico; Mrs. George A. Wyeth, of the Women's National Republican Club, Thomas D. Thatcher, acting Attorney-General in the Hoover Administration, and Charles E. Hughes Jr., son of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
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The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

McDonald Is Considered For League's Refugee Job

GENVA, Oct. 21 (AP)—The League of Nations is sounding out Jewish organizations in the United States and England as to whether they approve of the choice of Mr. James G. McDonald, of New York, as Commissioner of Refugees.

At the same time, the League is negotiating with Mr. McDonald to learn whether he would accept. The name of Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt also has been mentioned and Lord Cecil of England continues to be talked as Honorary High Commissioner. The League expects Jewish organizations to furnish the main part of the relief fund.

Corn Products Refining Net

Corn Products Refining Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net income of $8,098,406 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to $2.68 a share on the 2,530,000 shares of $25 par common, compared with $6,455,004, or $2.03 a share, in the first nine months of 1932.

Visit From Justo Binds Argentine Ties With Brazil

President Goes to Uruguay After Amity Talk at Rio de Janeiro

SANTOS, Brazil (By U. P.)—President Justo of Argentina, completing his visit of amity to Brazil, has left for Montevideo, where he will be the guest of the Uruguayan Government.

The departure of President Justo and the Foreign Minister, Señor Carlos Saavedra Lamas, was hailed in Buenos Aires as marking a considerable strengthening of Latin-American solidarity.

The mutual agreements reached at Rio de Janeiro were regarded as particularly significant, inasmuch as Brazil, the only non-Spanish language nation on the continent, Portuguese being used there, is inclined to pursue a more independent policy in South American affairs.

There has been rivalry between Argentina and Brazil in the past for the honor of being "chief nation" on the continent. It was reflected in the course of the Gran Chaco negotiations, in which Argentina first took the initiative with the Mendoza pact peace proposals, while later Brazil managed to withdraw the question from the League of Nations, bringing the ABCP discussions to Rio de Janeiro. The latter step was regarded in Argentine circles as an attempt by Brazil to dominate foreign affairs in South America.

The meeting of the two foreign ministers, Señor Saavedra Lamas and Senhor Afranio de Mello Franco, in Rio de Janeiro, was believed to have dissipated any petty rivalries that might have existed between the two chancelleries. Therefore, if the ABCP powers should try again to solve the Chaco problem, it was believed there would be a greater chance of success, as Brazil and Argentina might agree on joint measures to force Bolivia and Paraguay to make peace, while Chile and Peru in every likelihood would support the move.

Argentine-Brazilian relations were vitally strengthened by the 10 treaties signed at Rio de Janeiro, while Justo's entourage was obviously surprised and delighted by the sincere and warm welcome given it in Brazil.

Court Grants Review Of J. P. Morgan's Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 21—His request for a reduction in the assessment on his Glen Cove property having been denied by the assessors of the municipality, Mr. J. P. Morgan has obtained a writ of certiorari, returnable on Nov. 20. The order calls for a review of the assessment as it now stands, which Mr. Morgan claims, through his attorney, Mr. Henry A. Uterhart, is overassessed more than $1,000,000. The writ was granted by Justice Albert Conway, of the Supreme Court.

The Glen Cove board of assessors at the same time received similar writs in connection with properties owned by Mr. Arthur M. Loew, son of the late Mr. Marcus Loew, and Mrs. Edith Hale Harkness.

Declaring in his petition that other properties in the city were assessed at 32 per cent of their value, Mr. Morgan said that some of his property bore an assessment of 266 per cent of its value. The valuation of $1,064,960 placed on the financier's home and properties should be $1,027,020, he states, adding that, on the basis of 32 per cent, the assessment should be set at $328,646. Mr. Morgan states the total assessment placed on his properties in the city is $1,732,210, but that they are really worth $1,480,307, and for tax purposes only $473,697.

'Gas' Tax Receipts Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—According to statistics released by Maj. A. B. Tucker, chief of the gasoline division of the State Tax Commission, Alabama had an income of $7,267,914 from the State gasoline tax for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, which is a gain of $264,874 over last year. One-half of these collections is distributed to the 67 counties in equal shares for road work.

Associated Gas Output Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—For the week ended Oct. 14 Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 52,620,757 k. w. h., an increase of 5 per cent above the like week of last year.

Disloyal Austrian Railroad Workers Facing Dismissal

Secret Socialist Paper Tells of Wholesale Army Desertions

VIENNA, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Government yesterday made public a decree authorizing the immediate dismissal of railroad employees and the immediate cancellation of the pensions of inactive workers "who further anti-Government movements."

Meanwhile, the secretly circulated Socialist organ, "Wahrheit," said approximately one-tenth of the Austrian army has deserted and gone to Germany. This would mean the defection of seven battalions.

It was not apparent yet whether the railroad decree would be applied first against the National-Socialist workers or the members of the Socialist railway unions. Instructions were circulated among the Socialist railway workers to be prepared to strike if the unions are touched. The federal railways have 65,000 active employees and 73,000 pensioners.

Gen. Karl Vaugoin, who was removed as Minister of War and made head of the federal railways in the recent Cabinet shakeup, recently intimated that Austrian patriotism might be made a test for further employment.

The Government decree also revised a previous order forbidding elections before Oct. 31 to make it read "before March 31, 1934."

Orders to shoot to kill National Socialist demonstrators were issued yesterday to the police of Dornbirn in the Vorarlberg district to impress the populace with the seriousness of the situation.

Continental Baking Earnings

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Net income of Continental Baking Corporation and subsidiaries for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 30 amounted to $1,019,301, compared with $657,844 for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 17, 1932. For the 39 weeks ended Sept. 30 net income was $2,145,873 compared with $2,132,585 for the like period ended Sept. 17, 1932.

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Group Organizes For Close Watch On Liquor Control

Association Formed at Rochester Plans for Nation-wide Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21—Agreed that only those with a direct profit interest in liquor will welcome unrestrained traffic under prohibition repeal, liberal wets and drys launched a nation-wide public education campaign at a public forum here yesterday under the Association for Better Liquor Control and Education, formerly called the Allied Forces of Munroe County.

Although both the association and forum were in the hands of dry sympathizers who fought for retention of prohibition, those of wet tendencies were invited in the belief that "all thoughtful persons" are interested in liquor traffic restrictions.

Among the speakers were Dr. John F. Vichert of Colgate-Rochester divinity school, president of the association; Mayor Percival D. Oviatt of Rochester; Dr. Daniel Poling, nationally known dry leader; Mrs. Rushmore Patterson of New York; Mr. W. R. Breg, national president of Allied Youth, and Prof. Arthur J. May of the University of Rochester, who reported for the Rockefeller liquor control survey. Mr. James P. B. Duffy, member of the New York State alcoholic control board, sent a message of indorsement.

The forum was the first step of the former allied forces to launch a nation-wide program of liquor control and temperance education in the belief that prohibition repeal is certain.

After changing its name to the Association for Better Liquor Control and Education, the association invited delegations from the Crusaders and other anti-prohibition organizations to discuss liquor control as a social necessity.

The association, according to the Rev. Paul C. Carter, executive secretary, will seek to organize united support for enforcement of what liquor restrictions remain after repeal, will work to establish more rigid laws where needed, form popular sentiment for adequate control, promote progressive research for a better solution of the liquor problem, disseminate facts about the effect of alcohol on individuals and its cost to society and promote widespread temperance education.

Ready to Serve Their Nation Abroad

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

A Trio of American Diplomats

Arthur Bliss Lane, recently appointed United States Minister to Nicaragua, With Mrs. Lane and The Prize-Winning Shepherd Dog.

Public Control Over Alcohol Advocated on Welfare Basis

Rockefeller Report Opposes Personal Profit Accompaniment of License System—Latter Plan Found in Conflict With Temperance Fundamentals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—An inherent strong point of the state alcohol authority plan of regulating liquor sales is that it imposes controls through positive management from within, of a public enterprise conducted for the benefit of society, according to an installment of the report made public today by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott of the commission named by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to study liquor control.

In contrast with these features of the state monopoly is a licensing system which operates through negative rules, imposed from without, upon private enterprise which necessarily is conducted for personal profit, the report says.

The license system is fundamentally inconsistent with temperance fundamentals, it holds, because "the issuance of liquor licenses to private dealers presupposes the right to make a living by the sale of liquor."

Practicability

The installment follows in part:

The test of all plans is in their practical operation. It is not possible to compare American experience under a license system with experience under a state alcohol authority, because no American state has ever operated under the latter plan.

Experience abroad, though suggestive, is because of marked differences in social conditions, far from conclusive. Perhaps the most nearly comparable is the Canadian experience, under which in eight of the nine provinces, both prohibition and license have been abandoned in favor of the state monopoly system.

Our own careful investigations in Canada indicate that the systems are working with reasonable success. Although the Canadians have by no means solved all the difficulties, they are making distinct and intelligent progress. We found in Canada widespread approval of the underlying idea of state monopoly. Few desire to return to the license system.

Plans Contrasted

Let us examine more specifically the inherent points of strength and weakness in the public monopoly and private license plans in dealing with such matters as sales stimulation, advertising, price control, character of liquor sales shops, temperance education and liability to graft and corruption.

It should be observed, first of all, that the objective is the same under both plans, namely, to place the sale of liquor under a series of restrictions devised to curtail excessive consumption. The only difference lies in the method of achieving this object.

The licensing system endeavors to establish these controls through negative rules, regulations, conditions and taxes, imposed from without, upon private enterprise, which necessarily is conducted for personal profit. The state authority plan endeavors to impose these controls through positive management from within a public enterprise conducted for the benefit of society.

Sales Stimulation

"In what way do these differences in method of control affect the problem of sales stimulation? The answer is obvious. Under a state monopoly system, the liquor would be sold directly by the state through a chain of stores, the profits turned into the state treasury, and that would be the end of it. No individual connected with the retail sale would gain one penny by reason of his sales, nor would his employment be imperiled if he failed to show good sales returns, as might be the case in private trade.

"In harmony with the underlying principle of the authority, the salaried employee waiting on the customers in the various state stores would be under strict supervision, not only to see that there was no encouragement of the sale of liquor, but to make sure that no beverages were sold in violation of the letter and spirit of the regulations.

"Under the license system, on the other hand, competing private dealers are under constant temptation to build up their sales and profits. The issuance of liquor licenses to private dealers presupposes the right to make a living by the sale of liquor. Since his livelihood is at stake, the private seller always has been and always will be interested in sales, and in nothing but sales.

Indian Day School Program Gets Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — The Government's campaign to get Indian boys and girls out of boarding schools and into day schools was forwarded yesterday with the release of $2,113,000 from the public works fund to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the construction of schools in the Navajo and other jurisdictions.

The allotment, it is estimated, will transfer 1320 children from boarding schools to day schools. It will also put 3240 children into new day schools, at least 2400 of whom never have attended school. Actual construction can be started within 60 days to provide 27,000 man-months of employment.

The schools will supply the educational needs of 50 communities in Arizona, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and New Mexico. Home practice houses will be built at the central day schools with $20,000 of the money.

Getz Takes Nutt's Place As Republican Treasurer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Mr. Joseph R. Nutt of Cleveland has resigned as treasurer of the Republican National Committee after serving five years in which he raised money to finance the two Herbert Hoover presidential and the 1930 congressional campaigns.

Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the committee, announced the appointment of Mr. George F. Getz, Chicago coal man, to succeed to the office. Mr. Nutt had wanted to resign for some time. Mr. Getz is head of a number of coal companies and is connected with financial institutions in Chicago. He is a native of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Reichstag Fire Plan Year Old, Witness Avers

Conversation With Dutch Defendant Recalled by Laborer

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (AP)—A laborer named Organistka testified today at the Reichstag fire trial that the burning of the Parliament Building was planned long ago by Marinus Van Der Lubbe, young Dutchman, who has confessed setting the blaze.

Organistka told the court how he met Van Der Lubbe and a companion about a year ago while hiking in Southern Germany. He said that he had a political argument with the two hikers over his wearing of the Swastika badge. During the course of the argument, the witness continued, Van Der Lubbe said, "The Reichstag's days are numbered."

Organistka testified that he then left the two hikers, retorting: "Your politics is doomed. There is only one National-Socialism."

Van Der Lubbe, he said, rejoined: "If that becomes true, then it will be done with fire and sulphur."

For two hours the court, the prosecutor, the defendants, with the attorneys and witnesses, marched up and down the Reichstag halls and stairs reconstructing the route taken by Van Der Lubbe, who has confessed setting fires in several places.

For 10 minutes the court vainly attempted to get the Dutch youth, who stooped over before him, shaking with silent laughter, to say whether he ever had previously seen Count von Helldorff, the Potsdam police chief.

Then the Count took matters into his own hands. He stepped up to Van Der Lubbe and commanded:

"Zum Dohnerwetter! Put up your head and say something!"

Van Der Lubbe straightened up like a flash. He put his hands to his trousers' seams in military fashion and answered, "No."

Georgi Dimitroff, the defendant whose questions and remarks have brought down the ire of the court on many occasions, asked:

"What is your evidence that the Communists and Socialists were incendiarists?"

"After the Reichstag was ablaze," Count von Helldorff replied, "there was not a doubt for me that the miscreants would generally be findable in the ranks of the Marxists. For this and reasons of safety I had prominent Socialists and Communists taken into protective custody."

Industrial Control Policy Becoming Permanent Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Justice Brandeis's dissenting opinion in the Oklahoma Ice Case, concurred in by Justice Stone, is emerging as a fixed policy of the American Government.

Oklahoma authorities sought to enforce their right under a state law to require a citizen who wanted to go into the ice business to obtain a "certificate of public necessity."

The Supreme Court majority overruled the Oklahoma authorities, but in his minority opinion Justice Brandeis held that the day of "unbridled competition" was over and that men do not have the right to put money indiscriminately into productive enterprises already overdeveloped, because of the economic disruption resulting.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, passed as an emergency measure, had for its essence control of industry to regulate production and increase wages. It is moving out of the temporary stage of codification of business into the permanent stage of administration and enforcement, and nobody in Washington expects its functions to be abrogated or weakened by Congress.

Whatever speculation there is as to its future centers in whether it will remain an independent agency or whether its administrative functions will be taken over by the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce.

Administration officials feel that, after the emergency has passed, industries will desire the continuation of those provisions of the codes intended to guarantee fair competition and stability.

The Administration has advanced its policy of money and production control in a number of ways recently. Before he set the price of oil, Secretary Ickes fixed production. In announcing processing taxes and loans for the benefit of the farmer, the Agricultural Administration stressed production control. Farmers who do not help to reduce the surpluses will not benefit. The Reconstruction Corporation has refused to make loans for replacement purposes unless equivalent productive machinery has been taken out of use, if capacity of an industry is already more than needed.

Recent evidences have been that there will be no relaxation of the control of securities trading established in the last Congress and that, it alteration is made, the act will be more stringent.

Stars 'Sound' Like Sizzling Bacon When Radio 'Brings' Them to New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The stars massed in the southern skies made a sizzling sound—like bacon in a frying pan—which was picked up by radio here Oct. 18.

The sound was radiocast to a meeting of the New York Electrical Society and the Amateur Astronomers Association by Mr. Karl G. Jansky of the Bell Laboratories, who has been tuning in on it for two years at Holmdel, N. J.

The source of these radio waves was from the constellation Sagittarius, the Archer, in the Milky Way, about midway between the southern horizon and the zenith. In lesser volume they came from other parts of the Milky Way.

Behind Sagittarius lies a mass of stars 40,000 light years away from earth, visible only in telescopes. These stars are thought to be the source of most of the sizzling, a short radio wave slightly under 50 feet long. They are the center of the Milky Way, with a gravitational pull so immense that around them, like a cartwheel revolve nearly 30,000,000,000 other stars.

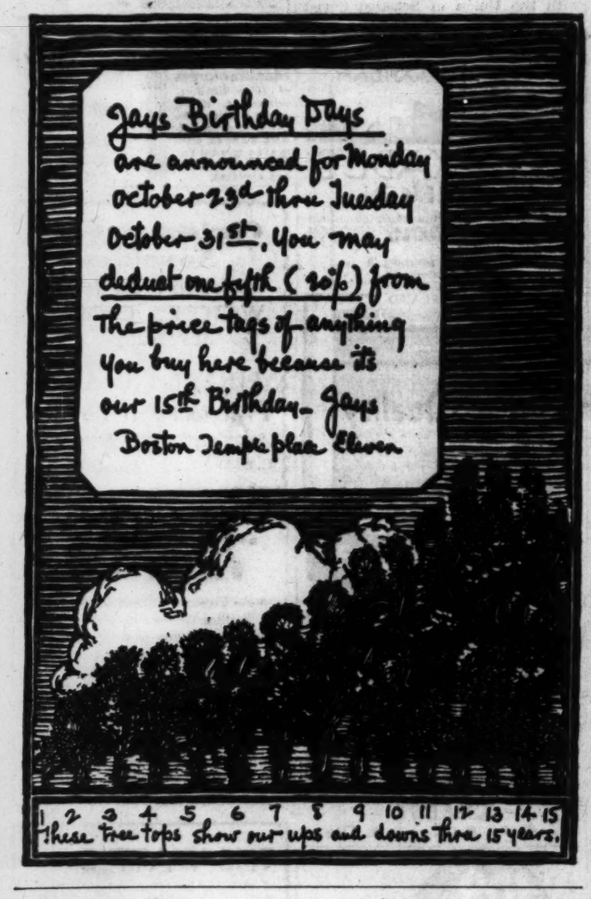
The earth and the solar system lie in this cartwheel, about two-thirds of the way toward the rim. The waves heard here travel with the speed of light and are believed to have started 40,000 years ago from this hub of the universe.

What causes them, Mr. Jansky said, is now known. They could not be, he said, radiations from ordinary stars like the sun, because none of them seems to come from the sun, despite its nearness. They might be, he harzarded, rays from young stars which are boiling with energy far in excess of the sun.

Mr. Jansky said he is making new receivers which will be turned toward the stars in search for shorter wavelengths. He explained that these radio signals might be the original waves from stars piercing the earth's atmosphere, or that they could also be waves set up in the earth's own atmosphere, by the bombardment of primary radio waves coming from distant space.

But even if they are only the secondary signals originating in the atmosphere, his calculations showed that the space waves beating on the upper atmosphere come mainly from the direction of the Milky Way center. These signals are continuous.

Jays Birthday Days are announced for Monday October 23d thru Tuesday October 31st. You may deduct one fifth (20%) from The price tags of anything you buy here because it's our 15th Birthday—Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven



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The Mexican chinchilla rabbit is one of the finest and most aristocratic members of the entire tribe! And these coats, scarfs and capes are made from the pick of the pack . . . soft as down . . . richly marked! Coat sketched is $298, capes are $35 to $89.50; scarfs, $29.75; jackets, $98.

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IT'S the small things that count in achieving homelikeness. Convenient tables, smart lamps, mirrors, a hanging bookcase, a magazine holder, take little space yet loom large in added livableness. And now these important incidental pieces are so inexpensive no home need lack them.

A MAHOGANY 3-LEG EMPIRE TABLE, 27 inches high, decorated with gold stars, makes an ideal sofa end table.

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Chromium, copper and crystal lamp with silk shade. Complete $10.

A MAGAZINE HOLDER of mahogany in Directoire design shown in Paine's small apartment will add a touch of comfortableness beside chair or sofa. Height 19 inches.

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A CHIPPENDALE COFFEE TABLE with removable glass tray (height 21½ inches; length 23 inches) is something to "write home about."

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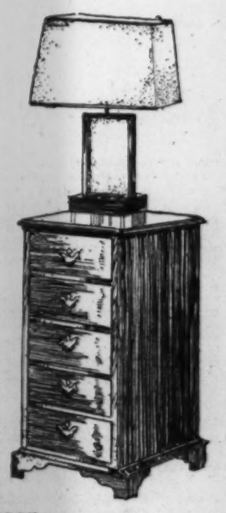

A SMALL MAHOGANY CABINET, 29 inches high, with five drawers convenient for stowing cards, knitting or odds and ends, is a useful accessory in any room. One at each end of a sofa gives balance.

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THE AQUAMARINE GLASS BLOCK LAMP mounted in black and chromium with matching green claire de lune shade is typical of the up-to-the-minute creations in Paine lamps. Complete

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Some of these items may not be continuously in stock, but can be re-ordered.

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American Opening for Recognition of Russia Brings World Reverberations

World Comment In General Backs Roosevelt's Step

End of Political Isolation of Soviets Found in Several Views

By the Associated Press

Men and nations took a varying view today of developments forecasting American recognition of Russia.

Comment flashed swiftly from the capitals of the world—and from remote corners as well—as the word went out that President Mikhail Kalinin had accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to enter into negotiations looking to possible recognition.

In brief the reaction was:

Senator Edgar Borah of Idaho, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—praised President Roosevelt's move toward recognition. Termed it "of supreme moment in the cause of peace."

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said before recognizing Russia, the United States should insist that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics cease attempts to bring "world revolution through force."

Senator Arthur Robinson, Indiana Republican—asserted recognition would be "utterly foolhardy."

Geneva—international circles saw the United States move as a step toward bringing Russia out of isolation. League members thought if Russia should join, the loss of Japan and Germany would be powerfully offset.

London political quarters felt the American view finally ends Russia's "political outlawry." British business foresaw the rise of a new and potent competitor for Soviet trade. Government officials said they weren't surprised.

Paris—Government circles regarded the exchange of messages as solidifying international relations and opening broader trade possibilities for the United States.

Tokyo—Newspapers pointed out that President Roosevelt's note was dated Oct. 10—when Russo-Japanese tension was high—but officials professed doubt there was any connection. A spokesman decried reports that Japan disliked the prospect of American recognition of Russia.

Rome—Official quarters withheld comment, but newspapers asserted that the move corresponds with Premier Mussolini's policy to accord Russia "realistic dues as a great European nation."

Shanghai—Literate public opinion hailed the prospect of recognition as promising to result in temepring of Japan's strong policy toward China.

American-Russian Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 21

THE correspondence between President Roosevelt of the United States and President Kalinin of the Soviet Government regarding relations between the two nations follows:

Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

Since the beginning of my Administration, I have contemplated the desirability of an effort to end the present abnormal relations between the 125,000,000 people of the United States and 160,000,000 people of Russia.

It is most regrettable that these great peoples, between whom a happy tradition of friendship existed for more than a century to their mutual advantage, should now be without a practical method of communicating directly with each other.

The difficulties that have created this anomalous situation are serious, but not, in my opinion, insoluble; and difficulties between great nations can be removed only by frank, friendly conversations. If you are of similar mind, I should be glad to receive any representatives you may designate to explore with me personally all questions outstanding between our countries.

Participation in such a discussion would, of course, not commit either nation to any future course of action, but would indicate a sincere desire to reach a satisfactory solution of the problems involved. It is my hope that such conversations might result in good to the people of both countries.

In reply, Mr. Kalinin said:

I have received your message of Oct. 10.

I have always considered most abnormal and regrettable a situation wherein during the past 16 years two great republics, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have lacked the usual methods of communication and have been deprived of the benefits which such communication could give. I am glad to note that you also reached the same conclusion.

There is no doubt that difficulties, present or arising, between two countries can be solved only when direct relations exist between them; and that, on the other hand, they have no chance for solution in the absence of such relations.

I shall take the further liberty to express the opinion that the abnormal situation, to which you correctly referred in your message, has an unfavorable effect, not only on the interests of the two states concerned, but also on the general international situation, increasing the element of disquiet, complicating the process of consolidating world peace and encouraging forces tending to disturb that peace.

In accordance with the above, I gladly accept your proposal to send to the United States a representative of the Soviet Government to discuss with you the questions of interest to our countries. The Soviet Government will be represented by M. M. Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who will come to Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon.

American Move Hailed by Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to increase the volume of Russian purchasse in the United States even though they are held to essential requirements.

Furthermore, the mere fact of formal intercourse between the United States and the U. S. S. R., it is believed here, will have the effect of a restraining influence on the sometimes troubled relations between Tokyo and Moscow.

(The United States and Japan are the only great powers not recognizing Soviet Russia).

Russian Press Enthusiastic

Enthusiastic comment on the possibility of American recognition of the Soviet Union poured from the press of the nation today.

"The heightened interest of America toward the U. S. S. R." said the newspaper Izvestia editorially, "reflects an ever-growing conviction that exceptionally favorable conditions exist for the widest coöperation between the two countries in the most varied fields."

To the Pravda, President Roosevelt's message inviting a Russian representative to discuss relations between the two countries signified the departure from America's "former policy toward the greatest country of Europe and Asia."

The Komsomolskaya Pravda declared the American President's "message comes at a time when the entire capitalist world is in a serious plight."

"Under these circumstances," it was added, "The Soviet-American rapprochement must strengthen the cause of international peace."

The Krasnaya Zvesda declared the question of relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. are of tremendous importance in the present extremely tense situation.

The Economitscheskaya Jizn said: "Establishment of relations between the two countries is all the more natural in view of the proof we have of what an extensive sweep economic relations between the two countries may reach.

"The powerful, highly-developed American industry possesses exclusively favorable factors to satisfy the demands of our country."

New York Grange Head Is Opposed to Farm Strike

INTERLAKEN, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—The national farm strike called for noon today by discontented farmers in the agricultural middle West was described yesterday by Mr. Fred J. Freestone, of Interlaken, as a "deplorable move" and not in accord with the stand of the "great majority" of New York farmers.

The master of the New York State Grange said his organization "did not believe in that sort of thing to relieve existing conditions."

By raising the prices of articles and foods the farmer must purchase to live and operate his farm, Mr. Freestone said, the NRA to date has been harmful to agriculture.

"Until the National Recovery Administration does something to raise the prices the farmer receives for his produce, conditions will be worse," he said, "but we (the grange) do not believe a general farm strike will do any good towards helping the farmer."

Leading Farm Groups Keep Out of Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the principal farm groups. Mr. Reno has similarly been regarded as much more radical than the chiefs of the other and larger farm organizations.

President's Radio Talk Is Expected to Placate Western Farm States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Administration circles, although recognizing the potential danger to the Roosevelt political fortunes of the midwest farmer revolt, nevertheless today remained calm in their assurance that the President's radio talk tomorrow night will lay the threat as promptly as it arose.

Remedial action of a positive character is undoubtedly presaged by the situation which has reached an undeniably critical point. But friends of the President are counting more on his oft-proven skill over the radio to clarify the present situation than on any new economic expedients which may be trotted forward into the recovery firing lines.

Meanwhile, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, forecast the line of defense which the Administration will take against farm revolt in a letter to Mr. Keith Neville, former chairman of the Nebraska State Recovery Board, whose resignation precipitated the existing situation.

Johnson Seeks to Explain

In this letter the General carefully distinguisihed between the NRA, the Public Works Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Pointing out that Mr. Neville's grounds for resignation as well as the general complaint of the farmers, is directed not at the NRA, but rather at what they consider tardiness in putting the two other major recovery agencies to work.

He emphasized that the farmer obviously does not seek to prevent the NRA from taking "hungry, hopeless men off city pavements until the agricultural and public works programs reach the peak of their effectiveness," and implied that, if the farmer will have a little more patience, a solid groundwork can be laid which in the long-run will benefit him far more than any temporizing emergency measure could do.

Behind the argument in the letter was the Administration's basic contention that the farmers prosperity depends directly on that of the city dwellers and factory workers. Only if the urban population can buy farm produce can the farmer's price for what he grows be raised to and maintained at a fair and equitable level. They hold it absolutely impossible to maintain high agricultural prices until wages have gone up and unemployment down. This obviously means a certain lag in substantial benefit to the farmer from the recovery drive.

Solely Against NRA

An important aspect of the case which is expected to make easier the task of conciliating the farmers, is the fact that hostility is direced not at the Administration in general, or even at all of its recovery measures. On the contrary, it is directed solely and specifically against the NRA as the one instrument which they believe has prevented a restoration of the pre-war parity between farm and industrial prices.

It is the task of both Mr. Roosevelt and the Administration to make the agricultural sections of the West realize that they are just as acutely aware here in Washington of the damage which the fundamental antagonism between agricultural and industrial recovery programs has done to the farmers' interest as are the farmers themselves and that they are doing everything humanly possible to rectify it.

This is reflected in the complete lack of any resentment or bitterness over the revolt. The Administration knows what is wrong, and has for weeks been moving every force at its command to secure coördination between the various recovery instruments and prevent the further dissipation of their energies at cross purposes.

Mr. George N. Peek, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, who has seen most of his herculean efforts to raise farm prices neutralized by even faster increases in industrial prices under the stimulus of the NRA, issued a statement in which he showed no surprise that farmers had been driven by disappointment to the point of militancy, and said in effect he could not bring himself to criticize them.

Even General Johnson, who as NRA administrator has come to be considered the farmer's enemy, saw the rumblings of revolt only as "more or less natural manifestations of impatience." He considered the situation as extremely "regrettable," but merely the result of the fact that all phases of the recovery drive could not possibly move forward at the same speed. He was perfectly confident that when the whole plan is in full operation "the forebodings expressed in the recent enunciations will prove unfounded."

There have actually been only two results from the sudden outburst of the western farmers. The first was to hasten an intense search experts have been making for weeks for a method whereby farm prices could be raised without calling a halt to the NRA. The second was merely to persuade the President to go to the country with another radio speech immediately instead of a little later.

Possible Courses Advanced

Possible remedies for the situation were explored by the Cabinet yesterday. They included a proposal to make crop loans available on all farm commodities, as has already been done in the case of cotton. The Commodity Credit Corporation, set up to handle the cotton loans, could presumably be enlarged to perform the broader task. Under such a system loans would be advanced at the figure which the Government would consider a proper price. The farmer could then afford to hold his crop until the market price went higher than the loan.

Consideration was also given to hastening payment to farmers of benefits guaranteed for reducing next year's wheat crop. Although it was once intended that these checks start out in September, nothing has yet been done, and the matter rests on the rather indefinite understanding that something like 20 cents a bushel will be paid this fall and the balance of about 8 cents a bushel when the contract is fulfilled.

Roosevelt Asks Russia to Talks On Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

something which, the English stenographer had transcribed, was "in accordance with their own vicious—their own desires."

The English and foreign diplomats thought use of the adjective vicious as applied to desires, was a serious diplomatic insult. This correspondent was able to explain to them that Mr. Litvinoff had meant "wishes" which was quite a different matter. President Roosevelt, as a New Yorker, will have no linguistic difficulties with his guest.

Will Get on Well

Frank, plain spoken, brilliant in irony, and wit, and seconded by his even more brilliant wife, Mr. Litvinoff will get on well in Washington. It will be amusing to see hostesses vying with one another for their exotic company at dinner. It has been that way elsewhere.

The picture of Max Litvinoff and Franklin Roosevelt on the White House divan is an enormously provoking thought to one who has observed them both. President Roosevelt has got on well with all his foreign visitors thus far, but it is easy to predict that Mr. Litvinoff will interest him greatly. Steel will strike flint in these two alert intellects, and sparks—stimulating, not incendiary—will fly.

But most important, transcending this enormously interestingly study in personal statesmanship, is, of course, the resumption of Russian-American relations. To Russia it means the final success of a triumphant year; the ultimate admittance into the diplomatic ring. It means more credits, more goods that Russia needs, more opportunity for expansion and industrialization, a speedier approach perhaps to the success of the Communist experiment, now toned down measurably because of this very contact with the outside world.

To the United States it means rational settlement of an old anomaly, trade opportunity, a chance to sell some of the teeming American surpluses and develop for the world a vast market, perhaps an opportunity to teach Communist Russia that the outside world is not a great conspiracy, but an interesting group of neighbors.

New Element of Stability

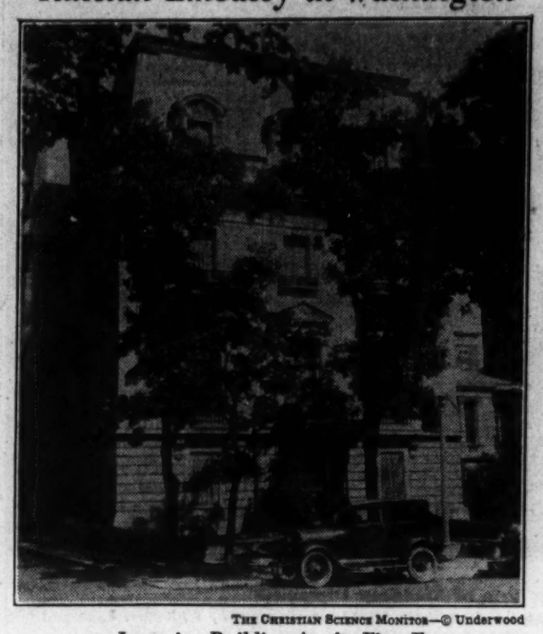
To Europe generally it is the culminating point in the system of pacification with Russia. It means a further element of stability in a world that needs it.

To Germany the move says that Communism—against which Chancellor Adolf Hitler has vowed destruction—has gained another diplomatic success. "The ring around Germany" may seem a bit stronger today as a result. Grave reflections may ensue.

To Japan it means a further strengthening of Russia—further discouragement of any reckless plans which military men may have had for an attack upon Russia's Asiatic provinces, but in Japanese eyes a further armament of the Soviet against Japan. But the preventive aspect of the realignment should seem stronger than any possible challenge.

By the great generality of American opinion, the step has been welcomed in advance. To a considerable minority it is a bitter pill. But sober reflection, and study of the President's letter, should reveal the advantages of "frank, friendly conversations" with no matter whom.

Russian Embassy in Washington



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Imposing Building Awaits First Envoy

Settle Ready to Try Stratosphere Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

had the advantage of the largest free balloon ever built. A record surpassing Prof. Auguste Piccard's was looked for. But the Russians had been building a still bigger baloon. On Sept. 30 they went up 11.8 miles.

This flight from Moscow placed the record so high that it is dubious whether the Chicago balloon can better it. The Russians raced past Professor Piccard's record of 10.4 miles with nearly a mile and a half to spare. Commander Settle aims to get up about 11 miles.

Beginning of Flight By Men Dates Back Only Mere 150 Years

It was the morning of Oct. 15, 1783. Paris, the lovely adventurer, the gallant, the courageous explorer of the unknown, was having a day particularly to its liking. M. François Pilatre de Rozier was the hero. Yet he was not of the swashbuckling type—rather the opposite—for he was the head of a natural scientific academy in that city. But adventure was taking on a companion with whom it was going to work side by side for years to come, for adventure had found romance in natural science.

When the Montgolfier brothers, members of a family of wealthy French paper makers, discovered that by making a large balloon and building a fire under it it would rise, due to the hot air, they were irresistibly led on to see if man could not fly by this means.

In the summer of 1783 the Montgolfier brothers succeeded in having a sheep, a cock and a duck make a successful flight, the first living creatures to ascend in a man-made device. This barnyard adventure and the purpose behind it by this time had traveled up and down the highways and byways of Paris. By the time M. Pilatre de Rozier was ready to make his flight in an advanced version of the Montgolfier balloon, he had insured himself of a capacity audience.

The lower part of the balloon had a gallery running around it. In the middle of the neck of the bag was an iron grate held by chairs. When the balloon was in the air and a fire was burning in the grate the aeronaut standing on the gallery could keep up the fire by throwing wood through the portholes in the neck of the machine. By this means it was possible to prolong the fight of a hot air balloon instead of depending upon just the initial amount of heat provided before the takeoff.

The great moment came. The fire had been burning some time and the balloon thoroughly inflated. Ropes had been optimistically attached to the machine to control the height to which it might go. The assistants released their hold on the craft. The aeronaut piled the fire vigorously with straw and wood. A tense moment of silence and then a roar of enthusiasm.

Slowly but surely the heavy bag lifted above the ground. Up it went until it reached the full length of the retaining ropes which were about 85 feet long. Breathless with excitement the crowds watched M. Pilatre de Rozier continue his firing process while the machine held steady against the taut ropes. Finally he allowed the intensity of the fire to die down and slowly the balloon made a gentle landing. The first aeronaut stepped out amid tremendous cheers.

Several more captive flights were made, followed by a free flight during which an altitude of 3000 feet was reached, and M. Pilatre de Rozier and his assistant were in the air 17 minutes. A period of continued balloon experimentation and glider efforts followed this. Finally the Wright brothers gave aviation its next impetus with the successful flight of man in heavier-than-air craft. Aviation had become practicable.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since that morning in Paris when M. Pilatre de Rozier, desperately firing his uncertain craft, rose above the surrounding roof tops. But he was more than firing the hot air balloon. He was firing the imagination of man which would carry him through 150 years of air exploration culminating today in a top speed of 440 miles an hour; non-stop flights of 5000 miles length and regular transcontinental service across the United States on a 16-hour schedule.

Cuba Appoints New Envoy to Spain

HAVANA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Señor Alfonso Hernandez Cata, a writer and diplomat, was named yesterday as Cuban Ambassador to Spain. He was connected with the Cuban embassy in Madrid before the overthrow of former President Machado.

Unsettled labor conditions throughout Cuba were intensified today by the derailment of the locomotive and two baggage cars on the Santiago express by an explosion which blew up nearly 400 feet of track near the town of Empalme, Matanzas Province, about 50 miles from Havana. There were no casualties.

Two Presidents Meet To Discuss Boundary

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 21 (By U. P.)—President Trujillo Molina of Dominica, and President Vincent Stenio of Haiti, with their respective chief ministers, met at the frontier and discussed settlement of the old boundary controversy between these two republics which occupy the same island.

Both Trujillo and Vincent were accompanied by their foreign and interior ministers, as well as diplomatic representatives and high officials of both countries, making a joint gathering of about 200.

'We Can' and 'You Can't,' the Refrain Of the Song Two Cities Are Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 21—One can't put a city in the lockup.

If it could be done both Lynn and Lowell would like to do it, to each other. "Theft of an industry" is the charge Lynn places on the "culprit," Lowell, while Lowell would shackle with ball and chain the city of Lynn until a factory full of machinery at the Bloomfield Shoe Company could be moved to the textile city where company officials believe industrial conditions are better.

"We're taxed almost to the point of confiscation," say Bloomfield officials, "and strikes rock the industry so often in the shoe city they ruin business. We're moving."

"You can't go," says Mayor Fred Manning of Lynn and several hundred shoe strikers back him up by picketing the factory.

"Come on over," says Mayor Charles H. Slowey of Lowell, and grants the request of the local chamber of commerce that city trucks be sent to Lynn to bring along the Bloomfield bag and baggage.

"You're a thief," shouts Lynn at Lowell, "keep your old city trucks in your own yard, it's against the law anyway to use public vehicles for private and personal gain. You can't do it. Besides, we've got a dandy strike on here and if you take away the factory what can we strike about?"

Sticks, stones and other missiles greeted the drivers of the trucks when they pulled up in front of Bloomfield's. Not a policeman was in sight. Two hours later the trucks returned to Lowell—empty. There's a strike on at the plant, the drivers said, and we won't touch the stuff until it's over.

"Tell it to the judge," say both chambers of commerce, and two different appeals are sent to the State NRA Board. Lowell says Lynn can't stop a man from moving his business if he wants to, and Lynn says Lowell violates the spirit of the NRA in sending street department trucks to assist in moving the machinery and equipment of the shoe company.

Court is adjourned until next week. "The decision of the NRA board will not be available immediately."

British Forecast Keen Rivalry For Trade of Soviet Union

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt's overture toward American recognition of Russia occasioned no surprise last night in British Government circles.

Officials in the Foreign Office declined to be quoted, but it was learned from the highest quarter, the Washington announcement indicated to British observers that President Roosevelt has his "ear to the ground and senses the attitude of the American people."

Whether recognition will bring advantageous results to the American business, industrial and financial world is another question, according to observers who have watched Great Britain's quarrels and upsets with Soviet authorities over a 10-year period.

But politically, according to the British view, the American action finally ends Russia's "political outlawry."

It will mean the elimination, commentators said, of "the last vestige of the attitude of mind which expresses horror at the existence of Soviet Russia."

This attitude toward the Soviets, it was pointed out, had worked itself out in all countries except the United States, "which now has caught up politically with the others."

Politically, the American recognition of Russia will mean little to Britain, but commercially in relation to foreign trade, the effect is likely to be of immediate importance here.

According to observers who closely follow Anglo-Russian commercial relations, the United States recognition will mean the active appearance of a new competitor for Russian business and British manufacturers will press for more speed in negotiating trade arrangements with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

An important possibility as a result of the American move concerns what credit arrangements will be made with Russia and what terms will be granted for the length of credit and what products will be affected.

If machine tools, for example, are involved, Great Britain would be hard hit.

Britain's outstanding credits to Russia at present are between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

The limit for this credit is 18 months, with most business done on a year basis.

Germany has granted Russia credits extending four years, but Anglo-Russian trade is now decreasing markedly.

Italy also has granted credits to Russia on a four-year basis.

United Lutherans Elect

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. H. W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, was elected president of the Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran Church at its annual meeting. Dr. Hanson succeeds the Rev. Dr. J. B. Markward, of Springfield, Ohio, who passed on last summer.

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The Alpena	337 S. W. 10th Ave.
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Public Conscience Stung by Latest Crime of Bandits

Slaying of Philanthropic Cambridge Man Stirs Fresh Activities

A man who gave away a fortune to charity and spent his life in the service of mankind as an inventor is today the victim of banditry.

The killing of Mr. Adolph Sommer, Cambridge chemist, by five hold-up men, yesterday, refocuses the attention of police authorities on the prevalent tendency to invite attack and robbery by inadequate protection of pay rolls.

In the case of the Cambridge chemist, known for his fearlessness, it was one of his eccentricities to take care of the pay roll of his own factory personally with only a chauffeur to accompany him.

With other concerns caught in a wave of pay-roll robberies during recent months, sheer folly and open invitations to gangsters are charged against them for their inattention to the details of protecting their money.

Today, the police, backed by a public clamor for relentless vigilance, are seeking the slayers of the Cambridge victim. The immediate clue is the registration number of the car in which the bandits fled after shooting Mr. Sommer down in front of his factory at 200 First Street, where he employs about 50 workers.

A feature that stings the public conscience is that gangsters should turn their guns on a man whose inventions have helped to improve the lot of mankind, whose unselfishness took immediate form in the hiring of workers he did not need to tide them over the depression, and who has done a thousand and one other kindly things to relieve the plight of others.

Hoping to prove the efficiency of the law enforcement machine in a case that commands such enthusiastic support from the public, police are trailing Charles Hoffman, notorious gunman and jail breaker, as the mainspring in the attack on the chemist. Mr. Sommer's chauffeur definitely indentified Hoffman at the rogue's gallery as one of the five escaping with the $1000 pay roll.

The chemist always made up his own pay roll and withdrew the money from the bank personally. His lack of caution revealed itself when he noted the gunmen as he boarded his motorcar, but failed to take further precautions against an attack. Arriving at his factory behind the car containing the gangsters, he was confronted by five guns.

His fearlessness overshadowed caution even in this trying situation. He pulled his own gun and fired, drawing the fire of the bandits.

Police authorities gave assurance today that the arm of the law will not rest until the perpetrators of "one of the worst crimes in Cambridge annals" are caught and made to pay.

Reform Party Wins Election in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The victory of the Reform Party in the recent election Sept. 6 and the heavy defeat of the Rhodesian Party, which has formed the Government of the Colony ever since responsible government was granted 10 years ago, has come as a decided surprise.

Mr. G. M. Huggins, as leader of the Reform Party, now has formed the new Cabinet which includes as well as his own posts as Prime Minister and Minister of Naval Affairs, Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, Internal Affairs and Justice; Mr. J. H. Smit, Finance; Mr. C. S. Jobling, Agriculture; Mr. W. S. Senior, Mines and Mr. R. D. Gilchrist, Commerce and Public Works. Mr. Huggins is the Colony's fourth Prime Minister.

Both the Premier, Mr. George Mitchell, who has held office only a few months, and the ex-Premier, Mr. H. U. Moffat, have been defeated.

Mr. Huggins's victory is a matter of importance to the Union of South Africa as his views and the views of his party on fiscal policy are widely at variance with those of the Rhodesian Party. In his election campaign he promised radical alterations in the colony's fiscal policy, and one of his first acts is expected to be the denouncing of the Customs agreement with the Union.

British Post Office Has New Official

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As a major step toward the fulfillment of his announced intention of bringing the Post Office into closer connection with the general public, the Postmaster-General has established a new position, that of Public Relations Officer.

The first task of Sir Stephen Tallents, former Secretary to the Empire Marketing Board, who has been given the appointment, will be to reorganize the Post Office Advisory Committees in the big towns.

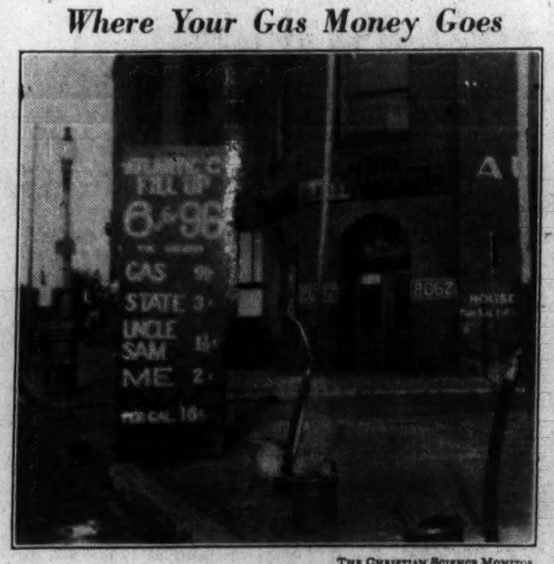
Sir Stephen has already declared that he hopes to induce the public to look upon the Post Office officials in their true light, as "custodians rather than controllers" of a public service. For this purpose Sir Stephen is to control advertising, exhibitions, film work and lectures connected with the Post Office.

Stimson to Resume Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the administration of President Hoover, will resume his law practice, according to announcement yesterday, as a member of the firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, of 32 Liberty Street, which he left at Mr. Hoover's request in order to take the Cabinet post. Mr. Stimson's partners are Mr. Bronson Winthrop, Mr. Albert W. Putnam and Mr. George Roberts.

Where Your Gas Money Goes



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here's a Dealer That Tells

In order that Mr. Car Driver may see "where his money goes" when buying gasoline, a Cambridge, Mass., gasoline vendor has erected a sign showing just what happens to the purchase price of motor fuel and the profit as compared with the taxes on each gallon. He sums up the costs this way: Gas, 9½ cents; state, 3 cents; Uncle Sam, 1½ cents; "Me," 2 cents; per gallon, 16 cents.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur). Walter Gilbert makes some lightning changes necessitated by dual rôle. Final performance. 8:20.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Pauline Lord in comedy dealing with effects of sudden riches upon a Vermont country doctor. 8:30.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne as the Queen and Josephine Hutchinson as Alice. 8:15.

Movies

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Star-filled adaptation of play of same name. 2:45 and 8:45 daily.

KEITH'S—"My Weakness." Musical entertainment with Lew Ayres, Charles Butterworth and Harry Langdon. Not yet reviewed. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN — "Footlight Parade." Another Warner Brothers' offering of the "42nd Street" variety. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Works by Ravel, Stravinsky and Sibelius. 8:15.

Other Events

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—Ends tonight at 11 in Boston Garden.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Ellis Sedman, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in High School Auditorium, Sharon. 3:30.

Music

DON COSSACKS (Symphony Hall). Russian male chorus. Serge Jaroff, conductor. 3:30.

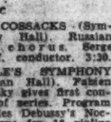
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY (Jordan Hall). Fabien Sevitzky gives first concert of series. Program includes Debussy's Nocturnes, Dubensky's Fugue for 18 violins and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. 3:15.

NORFOLK HOUSE CONCERT—First of series of Sunday afternoon concerts at 14 John Elliot Square, Roxbury. Miss Francoise Mereminska, pianist, and other artists connected with the Norfolk House Centre. 3:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Piano recital by Persis Cox. "For Young People of All Ages." 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert. Harriette Price, Contralto; Richard Moulton, pianist; Samuel Gardiner, accompanist. 2.

Other Events



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM. Picture talk—"Children Here, There and Everywhere." Another film shows history of everyday foods coming to American tables from distant parts of the world. 2.

COMMUNITY CHURCH (Symphony Hall). "The Ethics of Communism"—address by Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of Tufts Theological School. 10:45. Preceded by violin, piano and organ music.

FORD HALL FORUM—"My Twelve Years in the Soviet Union"—lecture by Dr. Anna Louise Strong, organizer of the American newspaper, "Moscow Daily News." 7.

MONDAY

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION—Mr. P. W. A. Vesper, President of the National Automobile Association and National Administrator of the NRA code for this industry, principal speaker at meeting held to elucidate application of the code. Copley-Plaza ballroom. 12 noon.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon in honor of Pauline Lord, star of "The Late Christopher Bean," at the Plymouth. 1. Reception honoring Miss Sybil H. Holmes, newly elected president of the club. 5.

BROOKLINE WOMAN'S CLUB—Second annual press meeting. Speakers—Ernest Beaufort of The Christian Science Monitor; Mrs. Marion Lyndon of the Boston Herald. At Whitney Hall, Brookline. 2:30.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Don Cossack Choir.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, in Jordan Hall, first concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 29, in Jordan Hall, two concerts by the Vienna Singing Boys.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, first concert in the cycle of Beethoven's orchestral works, by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Nov. 2, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Nov. 3 and 4, the Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain late tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain in south and snow or rain in north portion beginning late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Sunday and and in north portion late tonight; rising temperature Sunday and in the northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight, Sunday rain, slowly rising temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight, Sunday rain; rising temperature tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north, shifting to east winds over north portion and fresh to strong northeast and east winds over south portion. Weather becoming overcast tonight followed by rain on Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:15 p. m., Sunday 12:50 a. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

Motion Pictures

Back-Stage Pandemonium

"Footlight Parade," at the Metropolitan Theater, the Warner Brothers' successor to those super-musicals, "42nd Street" and "Gold Diggers of 1933," is used chiefly as an outlet for Mr. Busby Berkeley's ingenuity in arranging musical numbers. As studies in cinematic design they are prodigiously interesting, although their lavishness is overwhelming and a bit appalling. Effects that could not possibly be achieved anywhere but on the screen are presented as stage prologues—a masterpiece of incongruity.

For the rest, Mr. James Cagney is hectically busy as the supposed inventor of these prologues. He rushes about with an agitated back, vital and pugnacious as ever, and when he bursts into a song and dance on his own account you wish he would resign his irksome job for permanent hoofing. Miss Joan Blondell is his faithful secretary with a saucy tongue. Miss Claire Dodd drapes herself around as a villainness. Miss Ruby Keeler dances and sings and Mr. Dick Powell sings. Messers. Guy Kibbee, Frank McHugh and Hugh Herbert offer their customary humors, with Mr. McHugh, as a routine trainer, in the lead.

There is a questionable tone to the dialogue and some of the songs. The rehearsal scenes are the apotheosis of confusion. The picture can be commended only as an exhibition of screen possibilities in the visualization of patterned motion.

Gossip Pictorial

Pictorial also is the offering at Loew's State Theater this week, "Broadway Thru a Keyhole," which tries to present Mr. Walter Winchell in a beneficent light—that is, as a friendly Mr. Fix-It rather than as a gossip monger.

Here again the interest centers in the picture-making, which, striving not too strenuously for effect, nevertheless to a degree achieves it. Night club entertainers and radio crooners are called upon to help in the story-telling. There is Mr. Russ Columbo for his admirers and Miss Texas Guinan for hers. Miss Constance Cummings looks very pretty and seems enormously well bred beside her pals. It is a pleasure to find Mr. Hugh O'Connell of "Once in a Lifetime" fame, in the cast.

And again the prevailing tone is questionable, although the conventions are upheld in the end and Miss Cummings remains unspoiled by her associates. M. L.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing attractions include Miss Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Company at the Colonial and "The Late Christopher Bean" at the Plymouth, both of which have one more week to run. Miss LeGallienne offers "Romeo and Juliet" the first three days of the week and "Alice in Wonderland" the last three.

"Brothers" closes tonight at the Wilbur, to be succeeded next week by "The Woman of Bronze."

The Copley reopens Monday with a new resident company in "Tommy." Mr. Leon Janney will be the first guest star.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its western trip next week. The following week Mr. Egon Petri will be soloist in the Mozart Piano Concerto in E flat; Honegger's "Mouvement Symphonique No. 3" will have its first American performance, and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony will complete the program. Other soloists this season will be Mr. Artur Schnabel, pianist, and Messrs. Yehudi Menuhin and Paul Kochanski, violinists. Subscriptions for the Friday and Saturday concerts are still available on a pro rata basis.

Hand Labor Favored In Ontario Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Works programs from 20 municipalities aggregating about $4,000,000, have been presented to the relief committee of the Ontario government under the new relief policy of the Federal and Provincial Governments, it was recently learned. These call for construction of sewers, gradings and other projects which require the maximum of hand labor, and most of the programs were approved, with some reduced slightly. The cost of labor is estimated at $2,500,000.

Toronto's program, involving in the neighborhood of $1,756,000, with $1,122,000 for labor, was approved. Ottawa's program called for an expenditure of $1,400,000, of which $1,015,000 was for labor.

Dividend Record Brighter

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The last week's dividend record was brighter, Standard Statistics Company reports. Favorable changes totaled 19, compared with 6 unfavorable revisions. There were four increased payments, six resumptions and nine extras. The previous week saw five favorable and five unfavorable changes.

Japan's Military Régime Popular, Lecturer Reports

There is no alternative to the present military régime in Japan, according to Sir Frederick Whyte, political adviser to the Chinese Government, who spoke at the Lowell Institute yesterday on "The Choice Between Our Way and Theirs in Japan."

Sir Frederick believes the Japanese people blame the parliamentary government for the economic depression and feel a change to a more military government might help prosperity. As elsewhere in the world the government in power when the depression came suffered replacement.

The pressure of population, Sir Frederick said, is a very serious problem for Japan. Uncorrected figures for 193[illegible] show a net natural increase of more than 1,000,000, with 2,182,000 births and only 1,174,000 deaths. That is the largest natural increase any nation ever experienced. In 1927 the United States increase was 961,000, but that was in a total population of nearly 120,000,000 whereas this is in a population of 66,000,000.

Emigration, he added, will not solve the problem, and particularly, emigration to Manchuria will not help. The Manchurian climate is not suitable to Japanese colonists. Scientific agriculture at home will help only a little as it would increase not only production, but also unemployment because fewer agricultural workers would be needed.

Industrialization and foreign trading, Sir Frederick feels, is the only way Japan can support her increasing population in her small area. The present move back to the ancient loyalties and beliefs is a natural revolt against the too rapid parliamentary progress since 1920.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the program of the third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Oct. 20-21), Dr. Serge Koussevitzky forbore the search for novelties and contented himself with three familiar items of the repertory: Ravel's Suite, "Le Tonbeau de Couperin," Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps" and Sibelius's Second Symphony. None of these calls for special comment; all has been said about them that it is necessary to say. Perhaps the "Sacre" and the Sibelius Second are in danger of becoming too familiar. Both were played last season.

This time, only a handful of indignant Friday subscribers expressed their disapproval of the Big, Bad Russian Wolf by walking out on the "Sacre." Are the notorious rhythms going threadbare, or were they less incisively enunciated than in previous performances, or was it simply that we have heard the score too frequently? Everybody at all events responded to the climax of the symphony. The sophisticated archaism of the Ravel suite was subtly projected.

Retirement of Mr. Philip Hale from active service as editor of the program books of the Boston orchestra has caused deep and general regret. Mr. Hale, who shares with Mr. W. J. Henderson the title of Dean of American critics, has written the historical and descriptive notes for these concerts since 1901. His own learned comments and analyses and the aptness and scholarliness of the quoted material he has selected have made these program books invaluable to the student of orchestral music. Happily, Mr. Hale remains officially the annotator of the programs, and his notes on compositions already in the repertory still constitute the major material in the program books. Notes on new works are being provided this year by Mr. J. N. Burk of the Symphony Hall staff. L. A. S.

Reich Head Sees Need Of World Confidence

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, said today that upon the revival of international confidence depends the reconstruction of trade and return of former prosperity in Germany.

"The economic crisis demands the solution of political questions," said Dr. Schacht. "No other country can devaluate its currency as effectively as England did. It is out of the question for Germany to take a similar step."

He blamed Germany's creditor's for "a big mistake in the past, when they almost forced Germany to accept loans. If the same money had been utilized economically to develop the territories in Africa, Asia, and South America, not only Germany but the whole world would have profited thereby." Dr. Schacht said Germany does not need foreign money, that "we are completely equipped for industrial purposes."

Crossing Job Bid Approved

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Public Service Commission today approved the bid of $38,601.88 submitted by I. M. Ludington's Sons, Inc., or Rochester, for the elimination of the Hubbs and Dyers crossings of the Boston & Maine and Delaware & Hudson Railroads in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga County. It ordered work to begin as soon as practicable.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Dance music	The Lady Next	Pancho and his	Meyer Davis's Le
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Door program	orchestra	Paradis Band
5:30	Neil Sisters, trio	Three Scamps Trio	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Songs; showdown	Football scores	Spanish Serenade.
6:00	Himber's Ensemble	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist.
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	The Motor Parade	Hall Orchestra
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter.	Stevens Band
6:45	Program preview	Political talk	Dramatic sketch.	Tito Guizar, songs
7:00	John Herrick, songs.	Political talk	Political talk	Reports; news
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Political talk	Gallagher Band.
7:30	The World in Review	Circus sketch	Froman and Carlile; Berrens Orch.	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	Political talk		Raymond Pugh
8:00	Edward MacHugh	"K-7" secret	"Elmer E. Yess"	and his orchestra;
8:15	Stern's Orchestra	service sketch	Political talk	'Getting the News'
8:30	Guardsmen; quartet.	Cubans; forecasts	Ethel Pastor;	Hughie Connor
8:45	Singing clubs	Air Magazine	Spitalny Orch.	and his orchestra
9:00	Jamboree; variety	BaronMunchausen,	Elder Solomon	Organ recital
9:15	show; Don McNeill;	soloists, orch.	Lightfoot Michaux	Meyer Davis's Le
9:30	soloists; vocal	Leo Reisman's Or-	Symphonic Strings,	Paradis Band
9:45	groups; orchestra	chestra; soloists.	From Montreal	Reports; news
10:00	Titans of the Titans,	Saturday Night	Merry-Go-Round	Judge Lenroot talk
10:15	sketch	Dancing Party;	Brunswick Orch.	Ann Leaf, organist
10:30	News Flashes	B. A. Rolfe and	Camera Man talk	George Jessel; Vera
10:45	Reports; sports	his orchestra	Reports; news	Van quartet; or.
11:00	WLS, Barn Dance	"One Man's Fam-	Meyer Davis's Le	Isham Jones's Or.
11:15	program from Chi-	ily," sketch	Paradis Band	News Service
11:30	cago, with soloists	E.B.Rideout; news	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	and folk dance music	Hollywood on Air	Loma Orchestra	

Sunday Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Don Hall Trio	Old South Church	Salt Lake City	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Sam Curtis's Chat.	choir and organ	recorded program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	Strings; soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago round table	Madison Ensemble	Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian Melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	local program
1:30	High Lights of the	Dale Carnegie's	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Bible; talk; music	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Grenadier Guards	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Italian Melodies,
2:15	Band from Toronto.	the Comomdores.	dance orchestra	from New York
2:30	Jan Garber's Orches-	Political talk	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Sam Bittell and
2:45	tra; soloist	Gems of Melody	and "Accordiana"	his orchestra
3:00	International Titbits;	Wayne King and	Cosmopolitan Trio	New York Philhar-
3:15	orchestra	his orchestra	Political talk	monic Symphony
3:30	Antobal's Cuban Or-	The Radio Pulpit	Milton Fost, Amer-	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	chestra; soloists	Dr. Paul Scherer	ican Legion Band	Walter, conductor.
4:00	Radio Nimble Wits	Newspaper sketch.	Rev. Charles E.	Mishel Piastro,
4:15	Morin Sisters	Vee and Johnnie	McCoughlin, ad-	soloist; Leonard
4:30	Dean Archer talk	Sentinels: chorus;	dress from De-	Liebling, commen-
4:45	Organ recital	soloist; orchestra	roit, Mich.	tator
5:00	Friendly Hour, with	Dream Drama	Carl Moore's Or-	Roses and Drums,
5:15	male ensemble	Knox and Mimi	chestra; soloist.	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Organ; soloist	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Richard Himber's	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Dance music
6:15	concert ensemble	from New York	tra; soloists	Time; news flashes
6:30	Studio period	Salute program	Salon Gems	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Trio Romantique	Popular program	Political talk	Happy Minstrel
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Con McCalel vocal	Ethel Waters; com-	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	duo; orchestra	edian; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Political talk	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelsou Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon.
8:00	Egon Petri, Dutch	Ruby Newman and	All-Star Revue:	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	concert pianist; sym-	orchestra with	Pauline Lord; solo-	Brougher
8:30	phony orchestra,	Del Castillo and	ists; Smith's Band	Rich's Orchestra;
8:45	Frank Black, con.	vocal sextet	quartet; major	soloists; comedy
9:00	Fred Stone's family	Rakov Orchestra	Rapee Orchestra;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	and music	and soloists	Julius Tannen;	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Jane Froman;	Organ recital
9:45	Novellers Quartet	of Familiar Music	chorus; soloists	Reports; news
10:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:15	Joe and Bateese	Jack Benny; orch.	Rine's Orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Reports; studio	Col. Louis M. Howe	Political talk	Quiet Harmonies
10:45	Human Needs program	Political talk	Human Needs Prog.	Sign off

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
6:30 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, with "Jake and Lena," Mon. to Sat.
8:00 WEEI, E. D. Rideout, meteorologist, Mon. to Sat.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, Francis J. Cronin at the console.
10:15 WBZ, "Clara, Lu n' Em," gossip sketch, Mon. to Fri.
10:15 WNAC, "Bill and Ginger," popular songs.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conducting.
12:45 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour, Mon. to Sat.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley, Boston.
2:00 WEEI, "The Revolving Stage," sketches and incidental music.
2:30 WNAC, "Youth and Politics," Arthur Henderson Jr., British barrister.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," sketch with Arthur and Florence Lake.
3:00 WEEI, "Children's Museums—A Pioneer Education Experiment," Mrs. D. C. Osborne.
3:30 WEEI, Reading Circle, extracts from books and plays.
4:45 WNAC, "The Deer Slayer," transcription dramatization.
4:45 WEEI, "The Lady Next Door," children's program, Mon. to Thurs.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WBZ, "The Singing Lady," juvenile song period, Mon. to Fri.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, "Leisure Time in Boston," Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard.
8:00 WAAB, "Taxation," George A. Parker, on National Sojourners program.
8:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch, presenting sectional stories.
8:15 WAAB, Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Marguerite Porter, soprano.
8:30 WNAC, Bing Crosby, Lou Raymond, with Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WAAB, Talk, Robert Shepard, chairman, District Recovery Board, NRA.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Country Club: Grantland Rice; Jack Golden and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "NRA—Now Is the Time to Buy," Charles Chaplin.
10:30 WEEI, Jules Lande, "Troubadour of the Violin"; orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, Weather forecasts, E. B. Rideout. Mon. to Fri. (Sat. 11:40 p. m.).

Boston Art Notes

John Reed Club Exhibition

At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, there is a large and interesting display of works by members of the John Reed Club. "Breaking Away," says the catalogue, "from the dogma of isolation and abstraction, 'art for art's sake,' these artists are allaying themselves with the most vital forces in the world today."

It is probably the first time in Boston that a collection of pictures has been shown in which the artists have manifested a purpose of teaching and propaganda. Much discussion will arise from the exhibition and irrespective of what side one takes, this showing will prove provocative, stimulating and upsetting.

Throughout art history, pictures have proved an appropriate medium for driving ideas home. The artist can exaggerate, accent, dramatize; he can control and direct his medium so that it will produce a certain atmosphere and enhance a certain attitude. The response to social wrongs has often been recorded in satires and caricatures. Artists who have chosen to depict the unfortunate classes have found plenty of stirring material. The members of the John Reed Club have not found material wanting either. They paint militantly against the idea of war, and bitterly about hunger. The portrayal of the world today as we see it in this collection is not a happy one nor an encouraging one. The painters have not spared the feelings of the onlookers, nor have they hesitated to dwell upon their ideas with overwhelming emphasis. They have a mission—to provoke the onlooker to pity and to action.

Viewing their work detachedly as painting—and this is difficult to do—we find a number of first-rate craftsmen enlisting their energies, and "letting go" full force in order to drive home their criticisms and satire. The better the craftsmanship, the more forceful the picture. Certainly art in this group is related to life, and that cannot be said about the efforts of many performers today. D. A.

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Old Motto In Chiocchetti Home Imbued With A New Meaning

John and His Wife Thought They Had Lost Their Property, but the Government Stepped In and Now They Smile Again Safe and Secure

If the glitter of the gilt letters in the inscription, "Home, Sweet Home," dazzles the visitor's eyes as he enters the modest kitchen of Mr. and Mrs. John Chiocchetti of 1 Brigham Street, East Boston, there is perhaps an explanation to its brightness, for the words have taken on a new significance today.

Their property is the first to be saved in Suffolk County by Uncle Sam through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

For many months now John Chiocchetti has been fighting hard to hold the building he owns next door. His only means of income this winter will be whether or not he is able to rent this structure.

This week it was saved by the Government an hour before the mortgagor was to have foreclosed. The loan was for $968. It covers a debt of $600 owed on the two-tenement brick house which Mr. Chiocchetti hopes will bring him in money enough for food and clothing this winter. Accrued interest and back taxes amounted to more than $300.

Help Just in Time

Mr. Chiocchetti explained that he heard of the Home Loan agency last August. He applied immediately for help. Many times he traveled to the Home Loan offices and pleaded with them to hurry because his mortgage holder was getting impatient.

And one day, two weeks ago, broke in Mrs. Chiocchetti, through a neighbor who served as an interpreter, the mortgagor came to their property next door and hung a red flag outside. This meant that foreclosure procedures had begun. But in desperation, Mr. and Mrs. Chiocchetti again asked for two more weeks. Uncle Sam, they said, we know is going to help us.

Why Government Acted

But why did the Government "save a home" for Mr. Chiocchetti when actually the mortgage was granted him on his vacant building next door? you may ask. Home Loan officials explain that the case is an unusual one but that they are really acting in the best interests of the couple. They point out that if Mr. Chiocchetti is unable to carry the mortgage on his present home, which is almost three times more than the debt on his other home, he will be able to move into the latter and pay off the mortgage comparatively easy.

When the $900 loan was granted, the Government added $300 more than the actual debt so that Mr. Chiocchetti's property could be repaired suitably for comfortable living. It is likely that the tenants in his present apartment would move with the Chiocchettis if it became necessary. The steady income from the rent would enable him to pay the monthly notes on the Government mortgage and at the same time provide satisfactorily for himself and his wife.

As a result of the Government's taking over one of the Chiocchetti mortgages, they will have to pay only $7.66 monthly. This amount will be applied partly to interest on the unpaid balance and partly on the principal.

If they are unable to pay this right away, they will be allowed to pay $4.04 a month for two years. This will cover the interest on the unpaid balance.

Every morning Mr. Chiocchetti goes out looking for work. Spurred on by the loan, his step was quicker and his hopes brighter today.

Bangor Plane Schedue Is Advanced One Hour

A change in the eastbound schedule of the afternoon passenger plane of Boston-Maine Airways, Inc., airway subsidiary of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad, necessitated by shortening of daylight hours, became effective today.

The plane which has been leaving the East Boston Airport at 3 p. m., Portland at 4 p. m., Waterville at 4:45 p. m., with arrival in Bangor at 5:15 p. m., now leaves Boston at 2 p. m.; Portland 3 p. m., Waterville 3:45 p. m., with arrival in Bangor at 4:15.

State Industry And Business Show Increase

Business in Massachusetts took the bit in its teeth and came down the home stretch during the last two laps in September, 8 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

While sales were out in front over the state as an average, according to a report of the Research and Statistical Department of the Massachusetts Recovery Board, reports from the index in Suffolk County show that retail trade sustained a loss of 7.6 per cent.

But Boston came back in the industrial classification for the month, putting the city in a most enviable position in regard to wage earners and pay rolls. Statistics show a 13 per cent increase in numbers employed over August figures and a pay roll increase of 14.8 per cent.

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The Editor's Puzzle

161

At first the show was interesting and ~~was~~ liked by the ~~most ridiculous~~ ~~of the two~~ classes of ~~people~~ attendants. ~~Having~~ been produced at great expense and the author felt ~~that~~ it should be a ~~great~~ financial success; ~~from the standpoint of the box office~~ point of view, but the critics ~~have panned the~~ and play ~~but the~~ actors.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Hardly Historical

...ut the Plot Against the World, by Essad-Bey. New York: Viking. $3 net.

OGPU, or the Soviet political police (the curious-sounding name is made up of the four first letters of the Russian words for United State Political Administration), is a fascinating and a difficult subject for study. Endowed with far wider powers than its administrative predecessor, the Tsarist Okhrana, taking an active part in the supervision of the economic life of the country and also assuming the rôle of directing the labor of the enormous numbers of persons who have been administratively banished to concentration camps as "class enemies" or for more specific offenses, the Ogpu is a major pillar of the Soviet régime.

At the same time relatively little is really known, or can be known, with absolute accuracy, about its manifold activities, most of which are carried on behind a veil of strict secrecy. One has now and then the alleged confessions and revelations of renegade Ogpu operatives or of prisoners who have been released or who have escaped from its places of detention; but information proceeding from such sources obviously has to be carefully sifted for evidences of intrinsic reliability; and the Ogpu publishes only the shortest and driest communiqués about the shootings, arrests and other repressive measures which it applies.

* * *

As anyone acquainted with his highly fanciful biography of Stalin might have anticipated, Mr. Essad-Bey approaches the Ogpu with loud flourishes of lurid writing and an extreme contempt for the restraints of sober factual evidence. The result is a curious hodgepodge, in which shreds of fact are inextricably blended with much that is demonstrably untrue and more that is highly improbable.

Take the author's description of one of the largest and most dreaded of the Ogpu concentration camps, Solovetzky Island in the White Sea. There is strong reason for believing that neither Solovetzky Island nor any other place of incarceration under the authority of the Ogpu is a pleasant or desirable place of residence. The best proof of this is that no impartial observer has ever been admitted within the precincts of Ogpu concentration camps. But Mr. Essad-Bey simply piles up one tale of horror on another without ever apparently stopping to reflect that real or alleged escaped prisoners may exaggerate their hardships and sufferings or that the Russian émigré publicists whom he often cites as authorities are at once apt to be cut off from first-hand sources of knowledge and prejudiced by their hatred for the whole Soviet system.

* * *

The author sticks closely to the ascertained facts in describing the curious experience of the monarchist Shulgin, who made what he thought was a highly conspiratory trip through the Soviet Union—only to discover in the end that his tour from beginning to end had been planned by Ogpu agents, who even censored the book in which he described his impressions after he had left Russia. But he often takes hearsay and rumor for fact, as in his account of the still unexplained mystery of the disappearance of General Kutyepov in Paris; and some of his descriptions of the actions of Ogpu agents in foreign countries are so overdrawn as to suggest mere sensational scandalmongering.

The historical part of his work is full of slips and contradictions. So on page 27 he tells us that the headquarters of the Cheka was shifted from Petrograd to Moscow in September, 1918, and on page 28 makes the statement, which happens to be the correct one, that the shift occurred in March. He speaks of the Cheka as "by January, 1918, the most dreaded instrument of the Terror in the whole of Russia," although in other places he admits that mass terror only set in with the summer of 1918. He refers to the shooting of Volodarsky as if it occurred almost immediately after the Bolsheviki seized power in November, 1917, although it actually took place in June, 1918. The "great insurrection" in Yaroslavl did not "smolder on for a year," but was put down in the course of two weeks. And one would think that Mr. Bruce Lockhart had acquired sufficient fame through his book "Memoirs of a British Agent," to avoid having his name written Loehard.

And how does the author arrive at the figure of 1,700,000 persons as having been executed by the Cheka and the Ogpu in 10 years? If he had made any serious study of the records of that formidable organization he would know that only a small fraction of such a huge figure of executions could be established with documentary precision. It is one thing to suggest, which is highly probable, that many executions were never publicly admitted or took place in the heat of civil war without even being recorded; and another thing to pick an arbitrary figure, which might just as well have been 70,000 or 700,000.

One could proceed indefinitely with the listing of the extravagances and unproved statements of Mr. Essad-Bey. But enough has been pointed out to show the reader that, while he may be obtaining plenty of mystery, horror and adventure in Mr. Essad-Bey's work, he certainly is not getting authentic historical narrative.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Or Your Money Back

HOW MANY people, do you suppose, ever take advantage of the offer, "Your Money Back if Not Satisfied"? . . . (The subtitle of this article, by the way, is just a title, not an offer). . . The money-back idea, formerly in use by merchants and sometimes by theaters, has lately crept into the book trade . . . So far as we remember, Dutton started it with its Sealed Mysteries . . . Stokes now tries it out with a bargain-omnibus, "Romantic Adventurers," being three novels by Maurice Walsh bound together in one volume, to be placed on sale next Thursday at the usual price of one such yarn . . . The publisher promises to refund the money paid if a reader feels after reading them that the three stories are not worth $2.50 . . . The offer holds up to Dec. 31 . . . Anxious moments for the author, and the publisher.

The omnibus idea Stokes must have borrowed, we assume, from Doubleday Doran, who have been specializing for several years in the binding together of sheets of various volumes previously published separately . . . The latest exhibit of the kind from Garden City is a 1424-page anthology of Aldous Huxley's work, including the two novels "Brave New World" and "Chrome Yellow," an essay, some short stories and some poems . . . Doubleday Doran apparently are convinced you're getting your $2.50's worth here; they say nothing about refunds.

* * *

We are in favor of the refund idea . . . Lots of books that come to our desk in the course of a year would be expensive at a quarter the price . . . One such is Mr. John Middleton Murry's "Reminiscences of D. H. Lawrence," lately published by Holt . . . Coming on top of all the other controversial Lawrenciana — Brett, Luhan, Carswell — it brings us a sort of illumination: That "mission" of Lawrence's—was it perhaps to enable his friends to achieve literary immortality?

If so, it deserves to fail . . . The reading of this kind of literary gossip is essentially the occupation of vulgar minds . . . Why should anyone in the world—except Mr. Murry and Mrs. Carswell—be interested in this exchange of schoolgirlish recriminations? . . . If we had paid money for this book of Murry's, we should certainly want it back.

* * *

Another book for which we should resent having to pay—even though it's only 70 cents—is the Dent-Dutton "Reader's Guide to Everyman's Library" . . . We have repeatedly expressed for this library an admiration which we still feel—but why pay for a guide to it? . . . The publishers may reply that we haven't paid for it; but you see it isn't the money, it's the opportunity for philanthropy that we're thinking of.

The publishers may point out that besides the Guide you get an essay by Mr. Ernest Rhys . . . Yes, but in the same new batch of Everyman titles is "Thus Spake Zarathustra," at the same price, with an essay by Mr. Ernest Rhys thrown in . . . Other books in this batch, well worth the money, are Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," Euclid's "Elements," "The Anatomy of Melancholy" (three volumes) and Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe" (four volumes) . . . The only thing we don't like about this last is that it is listed as "Clarissa" . . . We've always known it as "Clarissa Harlowe" and we object to having its name changed now.

* * *

For Mr. Ford Madox Ford's autobiography, "It Was the Nightingale," Lippincott demands $3; but surely nobody will cavil at that, still less demand a refund . . . For Mr. Ford, besides telling you the story of his life, more or less, tells you also how to write a novel, or at least how he wrote his war trilogy . . . Where else can you witness the secret creative processes for $3? . . . You will also learn from Mr. Ford about the time-shift and duplicate cerebration . . . In fact you will find them exemplified . . . For this is no ordinary autobiography . . . It begins, not with the author's birth, but with the conclusion of his four years' service in the world war . . . On page 23 you see Mr. Ford with a pack on his back approaching a laborer's cottage in West Sussex, and on page 29 the author pauses with one foot off the kerb at the corner of the Campden Hill waterworks . . . The foot remains suspended in air until page 104, and it is not until page 107 that you begin to discover what Mr. Ford was doing at the laborer's cottage—he had gone there to raise pigs because the government wouldn't give him a passport to go to Provence.

* * *

In the meantime you have assisted at a war-time interview between Mr. Ford and Mr. Arnold Bennett, attended a party at the French Embassy in London, observed various journalistic experiences in pre-war London, heard of a conversation with Mr. Theodore Dreiser in New York, cogitated in Paris in January, 1933, on the passing of George Moore and John Galsworthy, read a virtually complete critical biography of Galsworthy and watched a dung-beetle climbing a hill in South Corsica . . . You are by no means through with your mental meanderings then, but that will give you an idea . . . It is the fictive method of Joyce, Proust—and Ford—applied to autobiography . . . And if you have the patience and the application, it is very rewarding.

But you are impatient to hear of the genesis of "Some Do Not," "No More Parades" and "A Man Could Stand Up" . . . Well, one day when Mr. Ford was feeding Anna in her sty, Sir Edward Elgar appeared at the hedge, raising thoughts of "Land of Hope and Glory," and then of "The adjutant will say: 'There will be no more parades'" . . . Although nothing was further from Mr. Ford's thoughts than writing about the war, "it worried me slightly that I could no longer be certain of all the phrases of that ceremonial for the disbanding of a battalion . . . I wondered how the common friend of myself and Sir Edward (Henry James) would have treated that intractable subject . . . and for the rest of the day and for several days more I lost myself in working out an imaginary war novel on the lines of 'What Maisie Knew'."

For the purposes of this trilogy, Mr. Ford had to abandon a dearly held literary tenet forbidding the writing of novels with a purpose . . . He wrote these volumes deliberately for the purpose of "obviating all future wars" . . . He realized that the piling up of horrors tends to defeat its purpose, but "it seemed to me that if I could present not merely fear, not merely horror, not merely death, not merely even self-sacrifice . . . but just worry; that might strike a note of which the world would not so readily tire."

* * *

When he was finally allowed to leave England, Mr. Ford settled at St. Jean Cap Ferrat . . . "By that time I had both my 'subject' and my principal characters. My subject was the public events of a decade . . . The principal character had been compounded in the train from Calais to Paris . . . A Yorkshire dialect phrase had recalled his friend Marwood—"an elephant built out of meal sacks"—who sat for the physical portrait . . . But the character must have something besides war to worry about, so he acquired the worthless wife of another Englishman . . . For the other important woman's part Miss Dorothy Minto posed . . . All belonged to the English Ruling Class.

That's an outline of an outline . . . For details, see Part Two, Chapter Two . . . You've heard enough now, no doubt, to persuade you that if you buy the book, you'll get your money's worth.

From the Green Mountains

Bonfire, by Dorothy Canfield. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

DOROTHY CANFIELD (Mrs. John R. Fisher) has found the material for her latest novel, "Bonfire," close to her own experience in a Vermont town. The daily life of Clifford, lying in its valley between the Wall and Hemlock Mountain, forms the real substance of her narrative, though an alien element introduced into that settled existence produces the conflagration that makes the plot.

Clifford is more than a background or a setting. It is an active participant in the drama. Clifford is old Sherwin Dewey with his nagging wife, his faithful dog and his ability to draw strength from the mountains, it is those vast old maids, Miss Bessie n' Gussie Kemp; it is Mr. Lawrence Stewart, coddling his antiques in his perfect old house; it is the Rev. Fred Kirby of St. Andrews, and patient Dr. Foote the dentist, his sound-hearted young daughter Isabel, and the Nyes, the Merrills, the Deans. It is Miss Anna Craft, the district nurse, and her half-brother, young Dr. Anson. It is the rise of spring creeping from valley to mountain; it is the annual invasion of summer people, before which Clifford sinks apparently into a state of protective quiescence; it is September, when the town comes to life again and the Academy reopens; it is Thanksgiving strawrides, Christmas greens, January woodchopping, March townmeeting and sugar-making; and there you are, around the calendar to another spring with plenty of things happening in the 12 months for those who, in Mrs. Fisher's phrase, can suck the human marrow out of the fact-bones of local events.

The story center in Clifford Street, a row of comely white houses, with the town hall, the Academy and the church; but there is also Clifford Depot; Clifford Four Corners with its ne'er-do-wells; the Other side, where farmers all owned their homes, paid their taxes promptly and kept an eagle eye on the town budget, and Churchman's Road, which gradually climbed the mountain through invisible stages of increasing poverty to the Searles Shelf settlement, where lived an untamed population of wood-choppers, hunters, their mates and their wild broods.

The "bonfire" burst into flame when a Searles Shelf girl came down to Clifford Street to live.

The girl Lixlee was a primitive. She was one among 10,000 for beauty and mysterious fascination. Cuffed about from one family to another, she knew no true friendliness among her own people, but only unwanted masculine attention. She learned to hate and to "get even," though inwardly tortured by fear, and when she showed her real inner torment to Anna Craft, that humane woman found a place where Lixlee could work in Clifford Street. Lixlee's response was to marry Anna Craft's brother, the young doctor, and very nearly wreck his life.

Lixlee had no comprehension of the standards of civilized living. She could, and promptly did, learn superficial amenities, how to dress, eat and speak, but to the end she had no glimmering of what is meant by responsibility, obligations or honor.

"Bonfire" is through and through an unmistakable reflection of Mrs. Fisher's own surroundings and personality. Obvious as the connection between a writer's personality and his work must necessarily be it is not always that a novel even one of Mrs. Fisher's, has so much of the author in it; so much of her ingrained understanding of the people she is writing about, and so much of her thorough-going humanitarian interest. The Dorothy Canfield Fisher who is Vermonter, educator and welfare worker is in this novel, as well as the Dorothy Canfield Fisher who is an accomplished technician in the art of novel-writing.

W. K. R.

George Eliot's 'Husband'

George Lewes and George Eliot, by Anna T. Kitchel. New York: John Day. $2.50.

PROFESSOR KITCHEL has written a competent and conscientious monograph on a not very important subject. George Henry Lewes was a man of considerable significance in his own day who would be forgoten in ours save for his relationship with George Eliot, his fostering and encouragement of her genius, the stimulus and sympathy which he gave her. Of that contribution to the English novel the world is sufficiently well aware, as also of the circumstances which led the great novelist to throw in her lot with the literary and dramatic critic who was also editor, essayist, novelist after a sort, disciple of Comte, popularizer of evolution and general man-of-letters-of-all-work.

Lewes's career and his interests cut across many of the strands out of which were woven what we call Victorianism. In youth he was in a measure at odds with his age, but as he grew older and the tone and temper of the period changed, he grew to be rather typical of it than in revolt against it. His interest in German culture led him to write the biography of Goethe, which is today the most readable of his books. His philosophical studies inspired the "Biographical History of Philosophy," which was widely influential almost to our own time, and which still possesses some interest as a precursor of the sort of "Outline" which has of recent years been fashionable. He did valuable pioneer work as a teacher of evolutionary doctrine, though he was described not altogether unfairly as "a man of letteres among scientists and a scientist among men of letters." That is, he was never a discoverer or first-hand investigator, but always the interpreter and popularizer of other men's work. As a literary critic he ranged widely without ever penetrating very deeply. He had a quick, enthusiastic intelligence, but he was without genius, and, judging from much contemporary testimony (though not all) without charm.

But he was a figure in Victorian society, and it is only the overshadowing prestige of George Eliot that can account for the fact that until now there has been no biography of him. Professor Kitchel has assembled with painstaking thoroughness all the documents in the case; she has had at her disposal Lewes's hitherto unpublished diary, of which she makes good use; she has been through the files of the periodicals to which he contributed; she has read all his books, the very titles of which are forgotten by most people; and from all material she has fashioned a modest and informative little volume, judiciously brief and commendably restrained in its enthusiasms. She will not succeed in making many people read Lewes's work for themselves, nor in fact does she really attempt to persuade them to do so; but she does succeed in bringing him out from the vast overwhelming shadow of the author of "Daniel Deronda." He remains first and foremost George Eliot's "husband"; but he is now shown to be, what his contemporaries knew that he was—a person, if not a personality, of some consequence himself.

S. C. C.

The Business of Being Funny

Morton's Folly, a companion volume to Beachcomber's "By the Way," by J. B. Morton. Pictures by Nicholas Bentley. London: Sheed and Ward. 6s. net.
The Adventures of Gabriel in Search of Mr. Shaw, a modest companion to Mr. Shaw's "Black Girl," by Dr. W. R. Matthews. London: Hamish Hamilton, 2s. 6d. net.

MR. J. B. MORTON daily performs a task which makes the labors of Hercules seem like village cricket. Every morning in the London Express he is expected to be bright, breezy and brilliant for the space of a column. Robert Louis Stevenson somewhere observes that any man of reasonable education and average intelligence could have a shot at writing the heavy leader in The Times, but the job of causing 2,000,000 breakfast tables to resound with hearty laughter every 24 hours is one before which the stoutest heart might quail.

* * *

The present volume is a sequel to the very successful "Beachcomber" Omnibus published a little while ago. "Beachcomber" is Mr. Morton's modest journalistic pseudonym, and "Morton's Folly" contains a selection from his last six years' work. Each day of the year is given its extract, usually about half a page in length, and the average quality is amazingly high. A large variety of subjects is touched upon, generally in a satirical vein, for Mr. Morton is unable to give the benefit of his approval to more than a small proportion of the things and people whom he observes around him.

One gathers, for example, that his opinion of modern autobiographers is not particularly high. This, he says, is the sort of thing that I should write if I did that sort of thing—meaning that this is the sort of thing that is written by people who do do it: "Shaw asked me to dinner to meet Wells. When I got there Kipling was talking to them. Shaw has a long beard and white hair. He said nothing much to me. When I asked Kipling a question he appeared not to hear me. The evening wore on until Wells left. I offered him a lift, but he declined it. So did Kipling, who was wearing a dark overcoat."

Almost the only dull parts of Mr. Morton's book are those in which he imitates the blustering, boisterous style of Mr. Belloc.

* * *

Dr. Matthews's "Gabriel in Search of Mr. Shaw," has been said by one critic to be the best reply to Mr. Shaw's "Black Girl" yet written. Considering the paucity of replies that Mr. Shaw's work has evoked, this is rather like saying of a new poem that it is the finest epic published since last Friday. Dr. Matthews exploits an obvious humor with some vivacity, but one cannot help feeling that the whole business is adequately summed up in the title that Shakespeare gave to his play about Beatrice and Benedick.

H. H.

The Reign of Philip II

Master of the Armada, by Jean H. Mariéjol. Translated by Warre B. Wells. London: Hamish Hamilton. 18s. net. New York: ("The Amazing Reign of Philip II of Spain"). Harper. $3.50

PROFESSOR MARIÉJOL is a better historian than biographer. He is far more interested in Philip's complex business of managing a recalcitrant empire than in Philip himself. True, in that vast field which extended from The Netherlands to the New World, with its marriage intrigues, its violent religious divisions, its treaties, plots and wars, he takes ample opportunity of showing Philip's nature at work.

The portrait's chief originality is that it shows Philip's diligent, but distinctly mechanical, interest in the arts. He disliked El Greco, who could see into the Spanish nature of the day as no other painter could. He watched the library market.

But in everything Philip did there is a betraying insufficiency and dullness. He was not, as Professor Mariéjol says, a great king. He pettifogged, interfered, quibbled, inspected and annotated every dispatch and minute with the diligence of a civil servant, and did not sweep them away with the passion of a leader. It has proved simple to see in Philip a monster of cruelty but it is impossible to think of him as large in virtue or in vice. And those who find his cold resentments, his subterranean plotting and his cruelty vice enough—an impression they will too easily get from Professor Mariéjol, who is merely impartial about a too limited depth of facts in respect of Philip's private character—would do well to remember his appalling private misfortunes, his genuine concern for his people, the simple affection in his domestic life, and his unquestionably sincere religious devotion.

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IT SOUNDS incredible, but nevertheless it is true. If everybody in this world of ours were six feet tall and a foot and a half wide and a foot thick (and that is making people a little bigger than they usually are), then the whole of the human race (and according to the latest available statistics there are now nearly 2,000,000,000 descendants of the original Homo Sapiens and his wife) could be packed into a box measuring half a mile in each direction . . .
If we transported that box to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and balanced it neatly on the low stone wall that keeps people from breaking their necks when stunned by the incredible beauty of that silent witness of the forces of Eternity, and then called little Noodle, the dachshund, and told him (the tiny beast is very intelligent and loves to oblige) to give the unwieldy contraption a slight push with his soft brown nose, there would be a moment of crunching and ripping as the wooden planks loosened stones and shrubs and trees on their downward path, and then a low and even softer bumpity-bumpity-bump and a sudden splash when the outer edges struck the banks of the Colorado River.
Then silence and oblivion! . . . The Canyon would go on battling wind and air and sun and rain as it has done since it was created. . . . A century from now, a little mound, densely covered with vegetable matter, would perhaps indicate where humanity lay buried. And that would be all.
* * *
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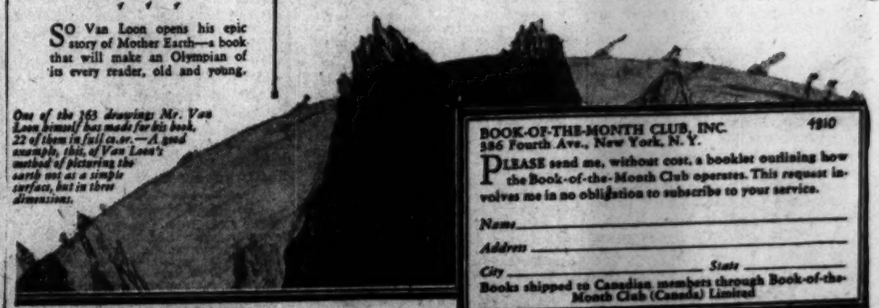
One of the 363 drawings Mr. Van Loon himself has made for his book. 22 of them in full color.—A good example, this, of Van Loon's method of picturing the earth not as a simple surface, but in three dimensions.
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Interior Decoration and Antiques

All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

The six murals designed to decorate the walls of the new Patten Restaurant, in Boston, provide a quaint and entertaining historic background for the guest of today. On the left, is a map copied from one drawn by Capt. John Bonner, a contemporary of Benjamin Franklin. On the right, are two of the five murals of well-known colonial houses on the old Boston Post Road.

A Restaurant's Historic Murals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE Town of Boston in New England," in 1722, before Faneuil Hall became the famous "Cradle of Liberty," or the children of the New World learned their Catechism from the New England Primer, provides a quaint and appropriate background for modern Bostonians dining in the historic vicinity of Cornhill and lower "Treamount" Street.

In a series of six skillfully executed murals Mr. Walter William Schwerer and his staff of associate artists have created in the new Patten Restaurant, at 41 Court Street, the Puritan atmosphere which gave quality and flavor to the old location in the Market.

The map which furnishes the motif for the mural on the stairs has been faithfully copied from the one drawn by Capt John Bonner, a contemporary of Benjamin Franklin and a gentleman of some imagination as indicated by the three very prim trees on the Common, each of which is larger than a row of houses; and the gallant sailing ships peacefully gliding along the boards of "Long Wharfe."

On the Old Boston Post Road

The other five murals, which decorate the walls of the upstairs dining room, are pictures of well-known Colonial houses on the old Boston Post Road. The first depicts an eighteenth-century lady and her little girl waiting for "The Great" stagecoach to stop at the Golden Ball, a tavern in Weston, Mass., where Lieutenant Jones entertained Sergeant John How, a spy for General Gage. It was from this hostelry that the General received the message which caused the revision of his artillery plans and assisted in hastening the Concord fight.

The Red Horse Tavern, the coach house of Longfellow's "Wayside Inn," was built about 1686 and was, at the time of the French and Indian War, on the main route from Boston to Albany. Boxes, and more boxes are piled on top of the coach, while the lad in the doorway wistfully watches the departure of the guests. A coach can travel far, even a hundred miles.

The next house on the wall is the Pease Tavern at Shrewsbury, Mass., rendezvous during the Revolutionary War of many military companies. The restful green of New England, the white church steeple and shady elms are pleasantly introduced into the painting of the Old Washington House at Stamford, Conn., one of the outstanding examples of early Colonial architecture. George Washington in his diary ranked the inn among the best in New England.

Haviland's Inn

The last of the murals shows the junction of the Boston Post Road and Purchase Street at Rye, N. Y. Haviland's Inn, or "The Old Square House," was kept in 1731 by one Peter Brown, and later came into the possession of Dr. Ebenezer Haviland, a hero of the Revolution, whose widow operated the tavern for many years. At present the building serves as a town hall.

Meticulous care has been taken in regard to clothes and coaches, wigs and pieces of luggage, and other objects depicted in these designs. The colors employed are delicate and clear, blending admirably with the pumpkin-yellow pine boards which cover the lower wall space, and the yellow surface above them. Restrained red lettering under the paintings, colored glass on the tables, and the pale blue upper panes of the windows add just the right accent.

The grill room on the ground floor is paneled in musty oak and its only decorations are the well-spaced oaken beams which divide the veiling. Crimson leather cushions brighten the entrance hall; while an antique banjo clock on the landing ticks the present moments into the pattern of the past.

Clever modern lighting, in lamps of colonial design, and air conditioning contribute comfort to pictorial charm.

P. P. S.

Introducing New Color

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY not use some of the "new leisure" to change the color scheme of one's room or rooms? Novel effects can be accomplished this year at small expense, "for the simple reason," as Penrod used so illuminatingly to observe, that the season has introduced a number of new color scales.

Foremost among them, perhaps, is that one which takes dark brown as its beginning. At the other end lies white, and between this darkness and paleness are used the vibrant zinnia tones; or, if these are not liked, rose and pink.

For this new arrangement it is best to begin with the elimination of what is outside this range. Greens and blues should be removed, as far as possible. Then, by means of the comparatively inexpensive renewal of window draperies and curtains, sofa- and chair-cushioned covers, and lampshades, what will seem almost like a new room can be organized.

The writer saw recently a series of sunny windows which had been draped in green, renewed by rather heavy hangings in pure white of a kind of basket-weave monk's cloth, and in this scheme the glass curtains, which had a real function in shutting off a disagreeable view, were of brown voile. The four cushions on the beige-colored couch were, respectively, covered in an old-gold taffeta, a dark brown moiré, a ribbed rayon weave in a zinnia mixture, and a leopard-patterned plush. A lamp of white pottery was given a new square shade of dark brown canvas, and on each flat face was appliquéd a long thin carving in natural-colored wood.

In a sunless room it would be better to use as side draperies a lustrous brown-and-gold-striped rayon, and for sash curtains, perhaps one of the metallic, open-work goods in color mixtures, which are among the interesting goods on the drapery counters. A small white lamb's-wool rug could supply the white note, repeated in a white lamp shade of pleated silk, undecorated, such as are much shown this fall. If the lamp is of copper or of brown or reddish pottery, a white bonnet of this kind looks very dainty. White could appear again in spongeable materials, in the cushions.

Turquoise is sometimes combined with brown and white, and is pretty in a dainty type of bedroom.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

London.

Harewood House, Yorkshire, the home of the Princess Royal (Princess Mary) and the Earl of Harewood, which the King and Queen visited not long ago, contains one of the finest private collections of old masters in England, but is also famous for its wonderful old china. Some old Sèvres porcelain here is said to be unique with little or nothing even on the Continent to compare with it. The same might be said of much of the old furniture. Chippendale worked at the old Hall for a time. It is thus fitting that some of his masterpieces should be found here, even the great cabinet-maker's bills being carefully preserved among the archives of Harewood.

The present Earl of Harewood is an enthusiastic collector of old furniture, and is ever on the watch to add new treasures to his collection.

I hear, by the way, that the Queen during her stay at Harewood House spent some time shopping in three of the famous antique shops of Harrogate, which is not far away. Readers may be interested to know that the royal collector's purchases included:

A set of fine miniature Chinese water-color drawings and an eight-inch statuette of Napoleon in Rockingham china, bearing the date 1812. Two of the articles purchased at the first shop she entered were small, so the Queen decided she would take these with her. When the antique store proprietor offered to have them made into a parcel the Queen, I hear, replied: "Oh, don't bother, I'll put them in my pocket." She found, however, that they made something of a bulge, so she transferred one of them to Lord Harewood's pocket.

* * *

Treasured relics of Queen Elizabeth and of the sixteenth century, many of them never before exhibited, were shown recently at the Tudor Fête and Pageant at historic Hatfield House and park in Hertfordshire, near London, by permission of Lady Salisbury.

Some of these relics were of historical interest and priceless value and included the Benvenuto Cellini crystals, given by King Philip of Spain, and one of the famous Casket Letters of Mary Queen of Scots fame.

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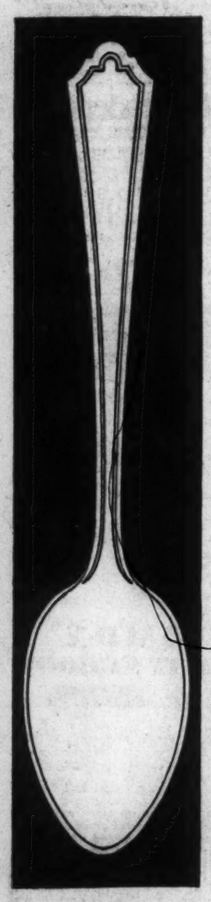

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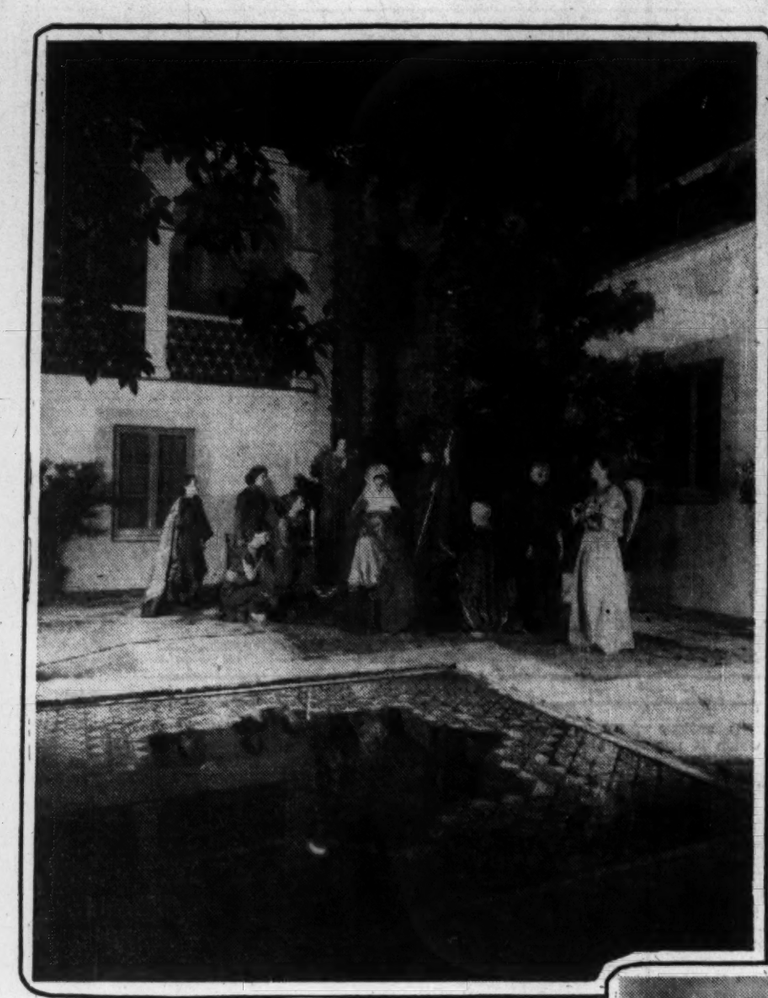
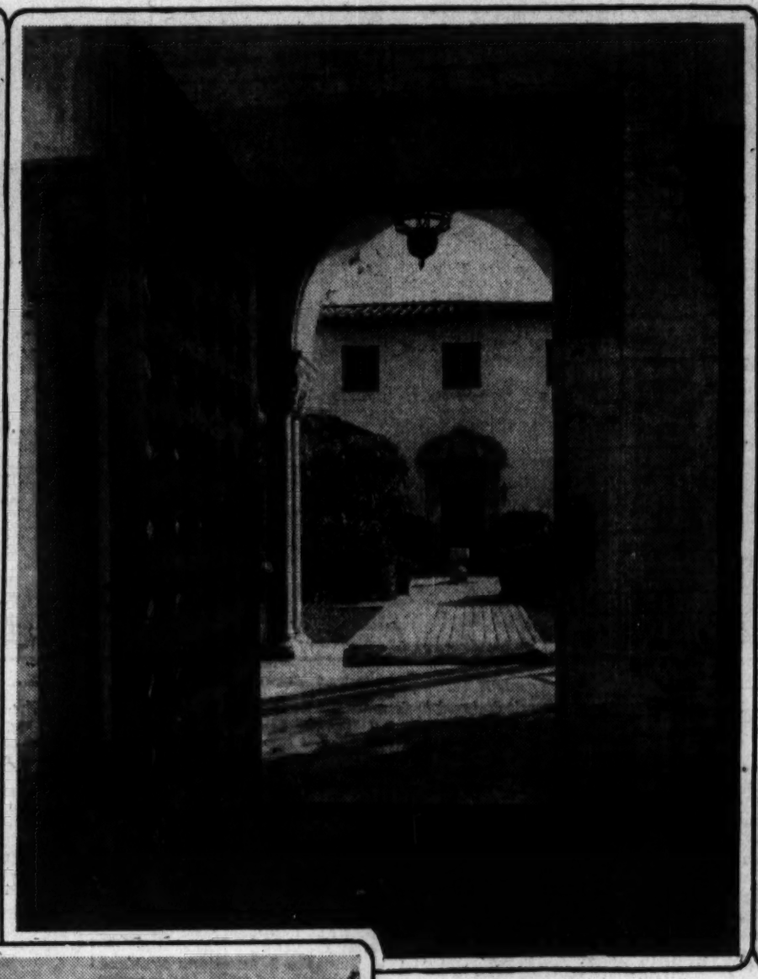
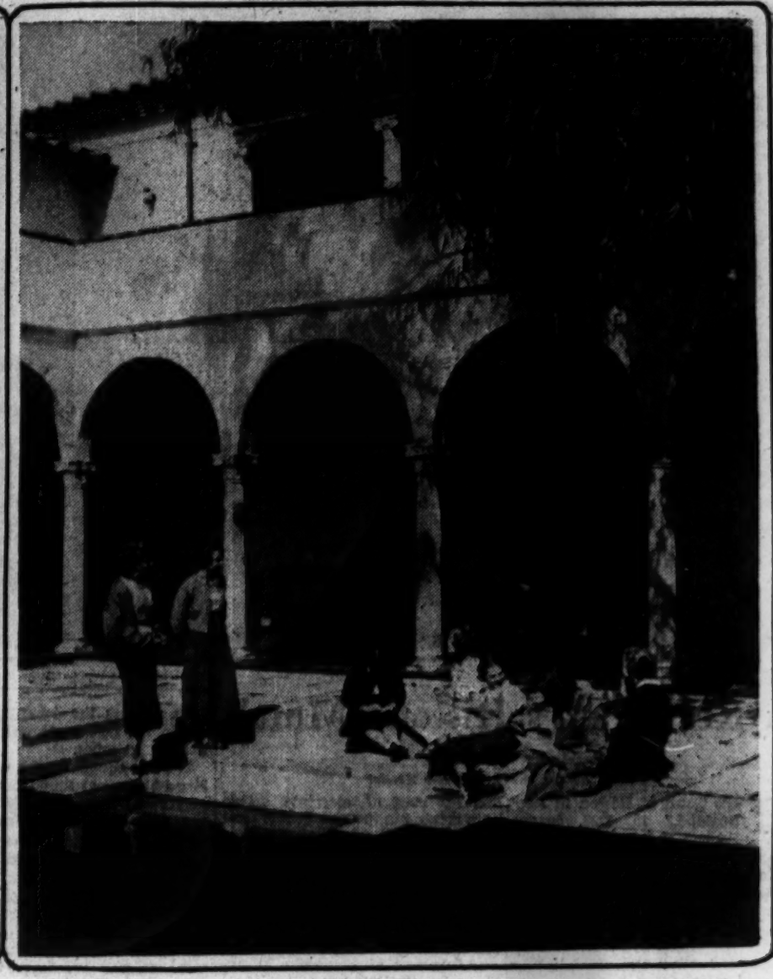
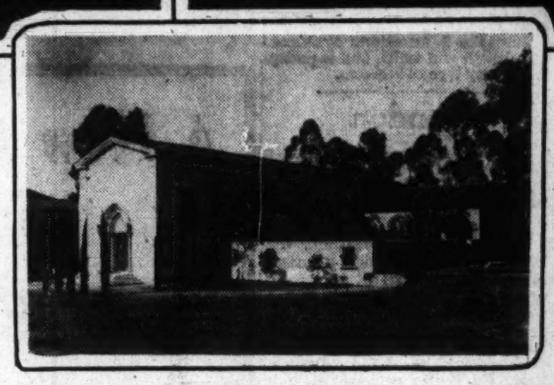






Here Are Four Views of Scripps College, Claremont, Calif. At the Left is a Scene of a Christmas Pageant in One of the Inner Courts of Toll Residence Hall. Above is a Glimpse of the Mexican Court in Ellen Browning Residence Hall, and at the Right is an Inner Court in Balch Academic Hall. Below is the Ella Strong Denison Library, Which Received, in 1933, an Architectural Award From the California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Left and Center, Keystone. Others The Christian Science Monitor



Shaped to Needs of Women

Course in the 'Humanities' Is Special Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Claremont, Calif.

SCRIPPS COLLEGE, a woman's college in Claremont, Calif., is just entering upon its seventh year, and with the enthusiasm of youth it is developing its philosophy of a liberal education shaped particularly to meet the needs of the modern woman. Harmony is an important ideal in its program. In the trend away from unrelated courses to a simplified curriculum, Scripps has correlated her fields of study so that her graduates will have a broad education based on a unified background.

In the first two years elective courses are few, all subjects being designed to secure the essentials of the history of culture. The required course in freshman and sophomore humanities is the course that may properly be described as Scripps's contribution to educational practice and is the key to the lower division curriculum. It occupies approximately two-fifths of the student's time during two years, aiming to give an intelligent grasp of the whole complex development of Occidental civilization from its beginnings in ancient times down to the modern period. It is not a "survey course" as undertaken in many colleges, but is a serious preparation in the history of polity, letters, art, and thought, accompanied by careful reading of many important works. Eminent professors of national reputation teach the "Humanites." Such men as Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander, for instance, philosopher, authority on the American Indian, poet and artist. In the latter capacity he is especially well known as the coördinator of the designs of the beautiful state capitol at Lincoln, Neb., and for work of the same kind at Rockefeller Center, the Los Angeles Public Library and buildings at the Century of Progress fair. Then there is Dr. Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, known for his historical biographical works of Washington, Lincoln and Aldrich. The music-culture is taught by Dr. Henry Purmort Eames, pianist and lecturer. Mr. William Ament, known for his literary reviews, etc., has charge of the work in English.

Independent Study

Courses are correspondingly simple and coördinated in the last two years and are supplemented by directed reading under major professors. In an effort to encourage individual thought of the kind that will be valuable in this time of problems the exceptional students are allowed to use the independent study plan that brings into special relief the tutorial system.

A friendly, cordial spirit is characteristic of the college, both among the students and between the professors and students. The size and organization of the place serve to emphasize this informality and friendliness. The Maximum enrollment is 200 and the students live in four beautiful residence halls of Mediterranean architecture. There are no purely social clubs and any groups that are formed have their beginnings in common interests. For instance the Franco-German Club seeks a better understanding of the cultures of both France and Germany in a truly international and peace-seeking spirit. One of its enthusiastic members is Helene Mayer, former Olympic fencing champion, who is at Scripps as an exchange student from Germany.

For Quiet Thinking

On the athletic fields fun and hospitality are stressed rather than competition. It is no uncommon sight to see the faculty and students playing baseball together, or a group of hockey players having tea in the Common Rooms after a game. And, incidentally, the walls of the Common Rooms are quite likely to be lined with some noted art exhibit that has been placed so that all may see it in the course of a usual day's activity. This is in line with the belief evidenced throughout the college that harmony and beauty are a force in education.

Despite the times, two new buildings were added to the campus last year, the gifts of generous friends of the college. One is a small, octagonal oratory for moments of quiet meditation, and the other is the beautiful swimming pool and field house. The pool unit is the first step toward the completion of a larger gymnasium building containing a dance studio which will be built when funds are available.

Although Scripps is a college for women with its pattern molded to fit the needs of women's lives, it is not based on any theory of sex segregation. It affiliates directly with Pomona, a co-educational college on an adjoining campus, and both colleges are members of the Claremont Colleges group which, through graduate study, offers advanced degrees. Having the opportunities for individual development that a small residential college offers, Scripps is so placed that it can draw from the larger group. In following its own ideal of a liberal college's function it feels it is clarifying one step in the growth of American education.

festiveness and all of its charm. By "good voice" we do not mean that of a Caruso or a Galli-Curci; we mean, rather, voice that is properly pitched and pleasingly modulated. This series is not meant to train you in phonetics, nor yet in voice; but if you find that your speech is lacking in force, not quite effective, it will be well for you to consider your voice as to pitch and tone, your enunciation as to clearness and euphony, your inflections as to intelligent interpretation of your thought. You may not attain the greatest possible beauty of voice without professional training, but you can keep your voice from being nasal. If we were to phrase this colloquially, we should say, "Don't talk through your nose!"

You do not enjoy a squawking, rasping voice. No more do your listeners enjoy your speech if your voice is high and shrill. Perhaps the prevailing fashion for women's voices, low-pitched, warm, deep, is not due to Shakespeare's statement that "Her voice was ever gentle, soft and low, an excellent thing in woman." But in his day a beautiful voice was admirable, as it is today. Do not be content with a mumbling half-whisper, that by its very striving would indicate a servile pseudo-gentility; but make your voice low and rich.

Im is a prefix, meaning in or not. Remember that you are never, at liberty to drop *m* from *im*, leaving *i* alone as a prefix. *Im* plus *migrant* is *immigrant*; thus the word has *mm*. *Immovable*—not movable; *innocent*—*im* becomes *in*; *irrational*—*im* becomes *ir*; *ignoble*—not noble—*im* becomes *ig*; *irradiate*; *irrelevant*.

Irrelevant means having no bearing upon, or not applying to, the case in point; as, irrelevant testimony in court. Do not confuse the *rel* syllable here with the syllable *rev*; rather, pronounce the word *irrelevant* as it is spelled.

Exhort (pronounced *egzort*) — to urge strongly; thus, to warn, to caution; to use words to incite to good deeds.

NEXT WEEK—"Learn by Association."

Word Histories—Voices, Too

Our Living Language Series—36

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORDS have interesting histories. Here are a few. Don't work at them—but you will find yourself remembering them, by their very oddity. (Learning things isn't difficult. We make "heavy going" of it, by trusting to memory, rather than establishing logical associations!) Never learn one new thing in order to learn another new thing. Rather, build the new fact in; add it to a structure of thought already begun. If you will give conscious effort to this method of study, you will find that memorizing grows easier, and you will retain what you do learn.

Rival comes from the word *river*. In old days, disputes often arose as to water rights on the various rivers along which primitive peoples lived. Thus, one who opposed another came to be called a *rival* through association with the word *river*. Through usage, the one word has long *i*; the other, short *i*.

Assassin is from the Turkish. Persons hired for murder were often given the drug hashish, which excited them to such frenzy that they committed murder under direction and later did not know of it. Thus *assassin* (hashishan), one who murders without reason and usually for pay. Yet we hear the phrase, "hired assassin."

Old Roman Slang

Supercilious, from *super*, above, and *cilium*, eyebrow. Thus, a *supercilious* attitude is the "attitude of the lifted eyebrow." A fine example of old Roman slang!

Precocious is literally "early ripe." Thus, a precocious child is one whose reasoning or abilities or talents are developed and matured beyond his years. *Coc* is from the same word as *cook*; *apricot, biscuit, concoct, dyspepsia, pumpkin*, are all from different forms (Greek, Sanskrit, French, Middle English, Old English, etc.) of this same word.

If any word troubles you as to spelling, meaning or pronunciation, look it up in the authority that you use. (Try to be consistent about this; though there is no quarrel between the best British and the best American usage, there are differences of opinion. Don't use the Oxford English dictionary one time and Webster's the next. Webster's is considered the international authority; if you wish more information on a word than Webster's gives, trace the word in a good etymological dictionary.)

Always find, if you can, associated words that will enrich your knowledge of the original one.

Pleasingly Modulated Voice

A good vocabulary which must depend upon a harsh, rasping voice for its expression loses much of its ef-

Children's Art Work Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

That the art work of children is vital and beautiful enough to stand the test of exhibition in the large art centers, and to warrant the praise of art specialists, is a recommendation to notice the work itself. An exhibition is being held at The Principia, in St. Louis, and consists of water colors, contour drawings, block prints, etchings, brush and ink drawings, and textile designs, the work of students of the fine arts department of the Theodore Roosevelt School, New York. Miss Rosabell MacDonald presides over this department.

In examining this exhibition, one forgets that the artists are children, for much of the work has an air of maturity. For the most part, the subjects are presented with the greatest simplicity but with amazing strength and vigor, often with a spontaneity which suggests the inspiration of improvisation. For instance, a "Vase and Flowers," done in water colors, is composed in almost symbolic terms but with remarkable effect. A still-life group by Margaret Rusleane is very interesting. There are examples of etchings and block printing by a young artist whose conceptive and executive mastery is nothing short of amazing. "At the Zoo, Bronx," a brush and ink drawing, is worthy of mention. "A Group of Flowers" is a composition of lovely gestures and relations, an exquisite arrangement done in soft reds and warm colors. The textile designs are in many cases strikingly patterned. As for the contour drawing, a difficult art highly developed by the Japanese, the examples shown in this exhibition, particularly those by N. Zepper, deserve the highest praise.

The exhibition is under the supervision of Mr. Rudolph Tandler, director of art at The Principia.

Animals, as are children, are trustful until their confidence has been violated through unkind words or acts, they reflect the treatment meted them, in their demeanor toward those responsible for their unhappiness. What man, woman, or child is there that has not passed dog Rover on the sidewalk as he would silently sit and watch their approach with kind, speaking eyes, and a humble wagging tail. Consciousness must be devoid of feeling to forgo the opportunity to pass on the "pat on the head," the kind "Hello, old fellow."

The Parent

From an Adopted Daughter Herself

Okmulgee, Okla.

Dear Parents:

Since it is generally known that I am an adopted daughter, I am often asked if I think it better not to tell children that they are adopted. I certainly do not. Children are glad to be adopted but deserve to know it, and to have their rights protected by having all papers legally drawn up and recorded.

Almost the first thing I can remember, in my babyhood, was my mother and dad saying, "We got you because we loved you." If I had grown up thinking they were my own parents, I think it would have broken my heart when I did find it out. Don't think it can be kept from children, because it can't be done. Someone tells. When they find out, their respect and trust in you goes down to zero.

Both my other parents have passed on now, but I am glad my foster parents had left an opportunity open for them to have my respect and love, by withholding from me my former name. They told me everything else as soon as I could understand it, but said, "Your name used to be something else, and when you marry we will tell you what it was. The only reason we are not telling you now is that sometime you may meet your people and we don't want you to know who they are, until you learn to love them." Three weeks before my marriage I met some of my people for the first time, and now my own aunt and my adopted mother are the best of friends.

I am now married and have started a family of my own, but my foster mother and dad are still my best friends.

Mothers who are thinking of adopting children, or have adopted them, please tell your children the truth and spare yourself and them the unhappiness which comes from deceit. I am just 20 and among my acquaintances are several adopted children who feel as I do.

(Mrs.) A. C.

* * *

Beautiful Things to Learn at Six

New York

Dear Parent-Friends:

From week to week I find so much of constructive suggestion in the letters of the Parent Column that I want to express my gratitude to the writers, and to the Editor for making it possible for parents to discuss their problems together in such a helpful, impersonal way.

In many families the problem arises as to what to do with the children while parents are abroad. I want to say most earnestly that traveling in Europe with children can be a beautiful and helpful experience to all.

Several years ago when our little girl was six years old we decided to spend the summer in England and Scotland. Since she was an only child we invited her cousin of nine to accompany us.

Our experiment of taking two such young children to Europe, contrary to everyone's prophecy of failure, turned out to be a delightful success. Many unusual sights were shown us, through the kindly thought of various strangers in exhibiting some lovely place of interest to two little visitors—and the grown-ups. Many charming acquaintances were made through the children where a natural reserve amongst their elders would have kept the people of different nations strangers to each other.

We found that merely knowing about some places of historic interest was far from enough. We had to be able not only to explain the characters and events of each place, but to make the scene living enough for little unfolding thoughts to grasp if we hoped to keep a normal thirst and curiosity alive. My husband and I read many books about the places we intended to visit, made our plans carefully and traveled very slowly, so that there was always ample time to see and study. Before visiting a historic place we would mention it casually a week or so beforehand, then as the time drew near we would talk with enthusiasm about the particular thing we expected to see, and soon the children would ask many questions, wanting to know "the story." If possible we would buy simple little books about the subject which the older child could read aloud. As a result they gradually came to feel as much at home among the historical scenes of England and Scotland a they might have been in America. Every figure was a dear and valued friend and castles and cathedrals took on an air of easy familiarity. My husband and I, of course, felt we had never known these dear countries so well before.

The children's time, however, could not wisely be wholly spent in sightseeing. Several times a week they would go to the park with an attendant to play as they would at home, while we were free to make longer expeditions.

The most valuable lesson learned, however, was that of brotherhood. For these children, there can never be any racial barrier between the two great English-speaking countries; for them, the kindly English people are dearly loved brothers. Often they explained with pleasure and surprise that the English were "just like ourselves"—a beautiful lesson to learn at six.

One rainy day I looked into the ballroom of a seaside hotel and saw our children playing with half a dozen other little ones and laughing joyously—I say "laughing" for many could not talk together, there being American, English, Scotch, Belgian, Irish, Swedish amongst them. My heart rejoiced as I realized, anew, that language or the lack of it is no barrier to a loving understanding and comradeship.

The summer brought the fruits of new lessons, new experiences and new joys and we felt that through taking the little ones with us had come our greatest gain.

(Mrs.) L. G. S.

* * *

Overcoming the Baby's Fear

Rockport, Ill.

Dear Parent Column Readers:

My little boy is just two years old but already I have enjoyed a wealth of Parent Column ideas most helpful in his training.

After starting to walk, the baby showed an inclination to be fearful when mounting or descending the stairs. I am overcoming this by playing a little game with him. On each step I say a word which is an attribute of God, such as Life, Love. One for each time a little foot is raised, and of course he repeats the word after me. Lately I have been teaching him to count the same way, using only the numerals from one to six. We never approach stair steps now but what he thinks of these little games.

When traveling for any great distance I always try to take something to help make it more interesting to the baby. One of his favorites is a little piece of blackboard (a small sample I obtained from a local company) and a piece of colored chalk. These may be put in a paper envelope and tucked in a handbag very nicely.

I do love the Parent Column and I am enjoying a very pleasant correspondence with one of its contributors from England.

(Mrs.) H. G. O.

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A	D	D	S	■	C	A	T	S

The Home Forum

A Poet's Town

"THE little old town where I was born has a voice of its own—low, solemn, persistent, humming through the air night and day, winter and summer. Whenever I think of that town I seem to hear the voice."

So reads one of the entries in the diary of William Allingham, and the "little town" of which he wrote is Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, a small quiet town where the memory of its poet is kept fresh and fragrant in a generation that never knew him.

Now Ballyshannon has another voice. It sounds through the quaint little town just as persistently and just as musically as the deep note of the Falls of Assaroe, where the Erne plunges to the estuary far below. It is the voice of William Allingham himself. Only the most casual tourist can pass through Ballyshannon without hearing an echo of the voice of a poet who dearly loved the place; who heard the hum of its waterfall all through his life, however far away he might be. Only the most hurried sight-seer fails to linger on the bridge and to read the verse that Allingham wrote for all exiles from the old town—the verse with which he drew so many of them home.

When Allingham was a young man, he was deeply impressed by the pride of his fellow townsmen in their native place. "When a stranger stands upon the bridge," an old man once said to him, "and he looks up and down the river, mustn't he be DELIGHTED"? Now, every stranger who stands there and looks up and down, may read on the stone slab, one verse of the "Adieu to Ballyshanny," a ballad that has gone to the ends of the earth with men and women, with girls and boys who have left the old town on the hill.

Always, Ballyshannon has been the abode of fishermen, and it has that very air. Local historians say that the delicate art of tying flies has, for many years, been practiced to perfection in some of the small shops and quiet back rooms. "I should place the Erne at Ballyshannon as now the first river for salmon fishing from the bank, with a rod, in the British dominions," an expert wrote years ago; and that, as a proud townsman said, "is a big word." Centuries ago, the great O'Donnells reigned there, and of them it was written, "O'Donnell is the best lorde of fishe in Ireland, and exchangeth fishe allways with foreign merchants for wynes, by which his call in other countries is the Kinge of Fishe."

* * *

In his early days there did not seem to be anything out of the ordinary in young William Allingham, born in a little old house in the narrow Mall, in the month of March, 1824.

Afterwards, the thing that surprised him most was the fact that, when he looked back to his childhood, he found there no memories at all of the beauties of the countryside, or even of the lovely river so near to his home. These things, that meant so much to him later on when they inspired much of his poetry, were apparently unnoticed by the child, who carried into manhood a far clearer picture of a water tub in his grandmother's yard. As a young man, Allingham worked for seven years in the bank, and disliked it all the time. After that came a more congenial task as customs officer, with its many opportunities of traveling here and there through the countryside, of collecting from the country people the legends and local lore that played so large a part in his writings. Soon came the publication of his first book of poems, followed by several others, and the immediate recognition of his talent by those whose literary opinion really mattered: then his sojourn in London where he was the friend of Tennyson and the enthusiastic admirer of the great poet.

In one branch of writing only did Allingham consider that he knew more than Alfred Tennyson, and that was the ever prickly subject of the Anglo-Irish dialect. Allingham knew that no outsider, however great his genius, could ever hope to reproduce correctly the picturesque Anglo-Irish manner of speech, with the spelling that never makes of it a pitiful travesty of the real thing. To this day they talk in that little town of their own poet's stand upon the subject of the Irish dialect. There many of the intimate and characteristic tales concerning William Allingham are treasured in the minds of those who never saw him, and those who remember dimly, as an elderly man who visited, time and time again, "the winding banks of Erne," but whose home was in England.

"He was a great man for walking, by all accounts," they say in Ballyshannon; "signs on it, he knew every stick and stake about the place. He had a great wish for this countryside."

One of the loveliest and most wistful of Allingham's poems was written for children. If Ballyshannon's poet could have seen a performance of "Peter Pan," he would have clapped in answer to the appeal to all who believe in fairies; there is no doubt about that.

"Up the airy mountain, down the rushy glen,
We daren't go a-hunting for fear of little men;
Wee folk, good folk, trooping all together,
Green jacket, red cap and white owl's feather."

William Allingham's quiet memory broods over the little town he loved. "How could we be anything but peaceable here," a fellow townsman said, "for Allingham loved peace and quiet things."

So many towns forget their poets, when those are gone who knew them personally; but it is not so with Ballyshannon, or with its people. In far-off places, exiles comfort themselves with the words of William Allingham. For them, too, there is one "airy mountain," one "rushy glen." A verse of one of his ballads speaks for them.

"Yet dearer still the Irish hill than
all the world beside,
'Tis home sweet home where e'er I
roam through lands and
waters side;
And if the Lord allows me, I surely
will return
To my native Ballyshanny and the
winding banks of Erne."

Up and down the steep streets, people go quietly; the thin sweet chime of the town clock seems to say that even time would fain linger there. For Ballyshannon is a poet's town.

D. M. L.

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To a Friend in Boston

How shall I tell you what you are to me?
There are no phrases in our common tongue
Lambent enough. If I had been a tree
I could have sheltered you, a bird—have sung.

My words go stumbling with unskillful gait.
They start with syllables and so must end;
But all my heart is in their simple freight:
You are America, you are my friend.

PEARL STRACHAN.

The London That I Love

I have visited many cities in many parts of the world, east and west, but never found one so satisfying, so alluring, and unfathomable in mystery and beauty as London. . .

I remember the night when I first saw the pilot-light above St. Stephen's, sign that Parliament was still sitting; star of our liberty set in the murky sky above Westminster. Again another night: when I did an architect's watch on the dome of St. Paul's during the War, and saw London below me vast and black without one point of light. Again another night much later: when the manager of Bush House, letting himself into his sky-scraper with his personal key, put me in the lift and we shot up to that sky which the building was scraping and from the roof we looked on the many necklaces of the bridges. Again another night when I first looked out on the river from Wapping Old Stairs. But there have been innumerable occasions when the heart has been stilled for a moment, when one has paused rapt in admiration before glimpses of the beauty of London. . . .

I love the quiet squares and stately streets, the serenity of the garden at Berkeley Square in the morning, the bird choruses in Soho Square in the afternoon. Portland Place is a stately street, far more dignified and spacious than Park Lane. It is pure pleasure to go along it in an open car from All Souls' Langham Place, to the Park. I mean Regent's Park, which is a delightful place. How pleasant to see what I call the "queue of the beasts" on Sunday afternoon, the long line of waiting cars outside the Zoo, of the people who have called as it were to have tea and leave cards on Mr. and Mrs. Tiger. . . .

The City I find a baffling place by day, but it is magnificent at night—the City without business, still, shuttered, empty. Once, looking upward at a great building at ten o'clock at night, I saw rats playing with papers in a third-floor window—just as if London's masters and workers had vanished for all time, and their place was given over to moth and rust. But there is poetry in the City when men have ceased from their striving, when the adding-machines have ceased clicking, and accounts are closed for the day. All Hallows, Lombard Street, has a penumbra over banks, and shipping offices. Great St. Helen's has become greater. St. Lawrence prepares to carry his gridiron. The grasshopper on the Royal Exchange unfurls his wings. The dark vaults of the Bank of England with their gold and docketed securities become greater realities than by day. On one side of the great empty square the Bastille of credit; on the other one imagines the Lord Mayor lying asleep in the Mansion House in all his robes. If ever I go to the City after midnight the imagination is stirred, the fancy awakens, the affections are moved—as towards one's own city.—STEPHEN GRAHAM, in "Twice Round the London Clock and More London Nights." (London: Benn.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Italian Fourteenth Century Terra Cotta Bust, Recently Found at San Miniato, Florence

AMONG the rediscovered treasures of ancient art which have been included in a special exhibition, held this summer at San Marco, Florence, none has roused more general admiration than this exquisite terra cotta bust. This beautiful work, by some unknown Italian sculptor of the fourteenth century, was found when the famous church of San Miniato was recently undergoing some structural alterations and repairs.

While there is every probability that it was nominally supposed to represent a saint, this half-length figure bears within itself convincing evidence that it was done from a living model; and we may accept it as a very lifelike portrait of some Florentine maiden of the fourteenth century. Although both hands and the left arm have unfortunately been lost, the head has in abundance the quality of life.

W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, has shrewdly said that one great difference between pagan and Christian art is that, whereas the old Greek artists sought beauty in proportion, Christian painters and sculptors have tended rather to seek beauty in character. It is the high distinction of Renaissance art at its best that it combines both these beauties; and in this terra cotta we have an example of the way in which a Florentine artist has been able to combine perfection of form with sweetness of expression.

Pastoral

Now from the certain level of the ground,
We look upon that peak against the sun
Where on a wasted ledge of rock we found
A rose-tree rooted in oblivion.
Here from the earth that distant height appears
A treacherous mountain, desolate with snow,
Whose summit through the freshets of the years
Would never yield to thawing . . . thus we know
This sudden flowering of the unforeseen:
That we are shepherds of a meadowland
Where browse our peaceful thoughts in pastures green
With plenty; here we feed from open hand
Our gentle charges and delight to see
Love manifested in humility.

—GILBERT MAXWELL, in *Voices*.

Collecting Cellar-Holes

Does anyone besides myself, I wonder, collect cellar-holes? You might suppose they would be a rather difficult thing to collect, but they are not, in my part of the world, at any rate. They might be somewhat cumbersome to assemble in any one place, and somewhat crumbly also; but why should a collection be assembled in one place? Why not leave each choice piece in its original setting, and visit it from time to time as the mood invites? That is what I do with my cellar-holes. More than two hundred miles separate the northern and southern specimens, though the bulk of the collection is scattered in a portion of one county in my native state. I could visit nearly all of them in a day, if the roads were good. But the roads are not good; some, indeed, are as overgrown with verdure as the cellar-holes themselves, and can be negotiated only on foot. That assures me a privacy, however, which quite justifies my assumption of ownership.

I call them my cellar-holes because I alone visit them and treasure them and muse over their story when I know it—which is not often—or invent a story for them otherwise; an even more delightful occupation. Let other men rave of their first folios, their banister-back chairs, their Wedgwood urns, their Renaissance chests; give me my cellar holes, bramble-edged and full of crumbling brick and rotten wood, melancholy reminders, at the front of some ancient clearing by the forgotten road, of a vanished race, an altered civilization, lovely with fireweed, home now of a woodchuck, silent and wistful in face of the reinvading forest.

Would you like to visit some of my collection with me? You would, I am sure, if you were here on a glorious summer day, when the lazy cumuli pile into Himalayan summits against the blue, and the sunshine pours out like a golden flood let loose down our lush green valley, between the long ranges of brooding hills; or, still more, if you were here when autumn has stung the air and touched the swamps with red, the mountain woods with brown and gold. It is not in a museum, under a filtered light, that my collection is displayed, but in the wide and windy open, where trees bow and toss, or the soft surges of the summer breeze roll across the feathery grass of abandoned clearings. . . .

Not far beyond this village, where the ancient houses regard each other somnolently and with the indifference of the very aged across an elm-hung green, we shall have to abandon our car, and resort to a method of locomotion to which the modern man is becoming painfully unaccustomed: we shall have to walk. There is still climbing to be done, also, though you might suppose we had already reached the top of the world. But in a few moments I shall tell you to look back, and you will see the Catskills huddled against the far horizon, lifting their patient domes above the haze that forever hangs about their feet.

Our path now takes us past a pond in the woods, through a grove of smooth gray beeches, through hemlocks and pines, and presently emerges into what was once a road. You will know it was a road because through the trees on either side—which meet overhead—run two bounding walls of mossy stones, piled once with care and precision, but now falling here and there into fern-tangled heaps. We will now follow this road, wherever it takes us—over a crest, down into a sleepy hollow where the alders meet to form a barrier that we have to lift up with our hands, up a crest again, and suddenly into a partial clearing, where sugar-maples sentinel the way in regular formation—a sure sign to the collector to look for a cellar-hole.—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "On Yankee Hilltops." (Boston: Wilde.)

„Unendliche Mittel"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE ermutigend es ist, zu wissen, daß Begrenzung unrechtmäßig ist und auf keinem Gesetz Gottes beruht! Selbst wenn die Mittel, durch die unsere Bedürfnisse gewöhnlich befriedigt wurden und die wir vielleicht als unsere rechtmäßigen Versorgungsmittel zu betrachten pflegten, verschlossen scheinen, bedeutet dies nicht, daß wir hilflos sind und nicht auf andere Art einen sogenannten Lebensunterhalt erwerben können.

Wenn wir an einem Flusse stehen oder darauf fahren und seine anmutigen Windungen bewundern, denken wir nicht immer daran, wie diese wohl entstanden sind. Als der Fluß anscheinend auf ein Hindernis stieß, konnte dieses ihn nicht aufhalten, sondern er schuf sich einen neuen Lauf. Ebenso sollten wir, wenn ein Kanal, durch den uns Gutes zufloß, verschlossen scheint, uns an Gott wenden, was die Christliche Wissenschaft uns lehrt, allezeit zu tun, und wissen, daß die unendliche Liebe, die Quelle alles Guten, immer gegenwärtig ist, zu heilen und zu segnen.

Auf Seite 60 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: "Seele hat unendliche Mittel, mit denen sie die Menschheit segnet, und das Glück würde schneller erlangt werden und sicherer in unserem Besitz bleiben, wenn wir es in der Seele suchen würden." Hier gebraucht Mrs. Eddy das Wort "Seele" als einen der sinnverwandten Ausdrücke für Gott. Ein anderer dieser sinnverwandten Ausdrücke ist Liebe. Was für eine trostreiche Botschaft der Menschheit hier gegeben ist! Könnte es etwas Ermutigenderes geben als die Gewißheit, daß Gott, der die unendliche Liebe, Intelligenz und Macht ist, "unendliche Mittel hat, mit denen Er die Menschheit segnet"? Diese Versicherung bringt heute Tausenden Erleuchtung und Hoffnung. Sie vertreibt Furcht und teilt an deren Stelle eine freudige Erkenntnis des Guten mit, indem sie das Denken der Menschen zu der Betrachtung geistiger Wirklichkeit erhebt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt auch, daß, da Gott unendliche Mittel hat, der Mensch, der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene wirkliche Mensch, in unbegrenztem Maße fähig ist, zu empfangen. Ja, des Menschen Fähigkeit zu empfangen muß Gottes Gebefähigkeit entsprechen. Haben wir diese Tatsache einmal erfaßt, so sehen wir, daß alles Gute uns in dem Maße zufließt, wie wir das, was der Apostel Paulus „den alten Menschen" nennt, ablegen, und, wie er uns ermahnt, „den neuen Menschen anziehen, der nach Gott geschaffen ist in rechtschaffener Gerechtigkeit und Heiligkeit." Durch geistige Wahrnehmung verlieren wir den falschen weltlichen Begriff vom Menschen und erlangen den wahren oder geistigen Begriff. Haben wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft diesen wahren Begriff vom Menschen einmal erfaßt, so treten wir eine möglicherweise ungehemmte Laufbahn geistigen Fortschritts an. Dadurch lernen wir erkennen, daß unseres Vaters unendliche Mittel—wahre geistige Ideen—stets vorhanden sind, um verstanden zu werden, und daß sie zur Läuterung und Bereicherung unseres jetzigen Lebens zur Verfügung stehen. Wir werden gewahr, daß wir immer fähiger werden, die Gaben der göttlichen Liebe zu empfangen und anzuwenden. Wir wissen in gewissem Maße, was es heißt, die Empfänger geistigen Reichtums zu sein.

Selbst wenn dem menschlichen Sinn alles düster und verwickelt scheint, flößt das Verständnis, daß „Seele unendliche Mittel hat, mit denen sie die Menschheit segnet", neuen Mut ein. Dieses Verständnis belebt die Hoffnung, erweckt Vertrauen und befähigt uns, in der Gewißheit, daß das Gesetz des immer gegenwärtigen Guten zu unseren Gunsten wirkt, zuversichtlich weiter zu gehen. Ferner erweitert es unsern Blick, so daß wir, anstatt nur an ein Versorgungsmittel zu denken, erkennen lernen, daß Gelegenheit in Wirklichkeit unbegrenzt ist, und daß die unendliche Weisheit und Intelligenz gegenwärtig ist, jede ehrliche Anstrengung zu lenken und zu belohnen.

Nicht selten erschließt sich uns als Folge dieses erweiterten Ausblicks zur Befriedigung vorliegender Bedürfnisse auf natürliche und regelrechte Art ein Mittel, von dem wir uns bisher nicht träumen ließen. Etwas von der Unendlichkeit geistiger Wirklichkeit und Wesenheit hat sich uns in unserem menschlichen Leben ausdrücklich bekundet und unser Vertrauen auf Gottes Kraft und Willen zu helfen erweckt. Es weist die begrenzte, furchtsame Auffassung der Dinge zurecht, die uns einzuflüstern sucht, daß der Mensch begrenzt und eingeschränkt sei. Geistige Wesenheit und Mittel stehen uns immer zur Verfügung. Die erhaltende und beschützende Fürsorge der allgegenwärtigen Liebe, auf die Christus Jesus hinwies, als er von den Vögeln unter dem Himmel und den Lilien auf dem Felde sprach, ist uns nie entzogen. Und wer durch das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft in die gesegnete Gewißheit seines Einsseins mit seinem himmlischen Vater eingeht, kann Gottes Fürsorge und Schutz in stets zunehmendem Maße beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Infinite resources"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW reassuring it is to know that a sense of limitation is illegitimate and unsupported by any law of God! Even if the avenues through which our needs have usually been supplied, and which, perhaps, we may have grown accustomed to regard as our rightful means of supply, seem to be closed, this does not mean that we are left destitute, or that some other method of gaining what is known as a livelihood is not at hand.

When standing beside or traveling upon a river and admiring its graceful windings, we do not always remember what must have made them. The river, apparently having encountered some obstruction to its course, was not hindered in its onward flow, but made for itself another course. So when some channel through which good has flowed to us seems to be closed, we should turn to God, as Christian Science teaches us to do at all times, and know that infinite Love, the source of all good, is ever present to heal and bless.

On page 60 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." Here Mrs. Eddy uses the word "Soul" as one of the synonyms for God. Another of these synonyms is Love. What a comforting message is here given to humanity! Could there be anything more reassuring than the certainty that God, who is infinite Love, intelligence, and power, "has infinite resources with which to bless mankind"? This assurance is today bringing inspiration and hope to thousands. It dispels fear, and imparts in its place a joyful recognition of good, through uplifting men's thought to the contemplation of spiritual reality.

Christian Science also teaches that since God has infinite resources, man, the real man made in His image and likeness, has unlimited capacity to receive. Indeed, man's capacity to receive must be commensurate with God's ability to give. This fact once apprehended we see that all good comes to us in the degree that we put off what the Apostle Paul calls "the old man," and, as he admonishes, "put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." Through spiritual perception we lose the false material concept of man and gain the true or spiritual concept. This true concept of man once apprehended through Christian Science, we enter upon what can be an unhindered career of spiritual progress. Thereby we learn that our Father's infinite resources, true spiritual ideas, are always here to be understood, and that they are available for the purification and enrichment of our present experience. We become aware of an ever increasing capacity to receive and utilize the gifts of divine Love. We know, in a measure, what it is to be the recipients of spiritual bounty.

Even when to human sense things may seem to be dark and involved, the understanding that "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind" gives renewed courage. This understanding quickens hope, inspires confidence, and enables us to go forward trustfully, assured that the law of ever present good is operating on our behalf. Furthermore, it opens wider perspectives, so that instead of centering thought solely upon one avenue for supply, we learn that in reality opportunity is unlimited, and that infinite wisdom and intelligence are at hand to direct and recompense every honest effort.

Not infrequently the result of this enlarged perspective is that a means of meeting present needs hitherto undreamed of has opened naturally and normally before us. Something of the infinity of spiritual reality and substance has been specifically manifested in our human experience, and thus we are given confidence in the divine power and willingness to help. It rebukes the limited, frightened sense of things which would suggest that man is circumscribed and restricted. Spiritual substance and resources are ever at hand. The supporting and protective care of omnipresent Love, to which Christ Jesus drew attention when he spoke of the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field, is never withdrawn. And he who, through an understanding of Christian Science, begins to enter into the blessed assurance of his own at-one-ment with his heavenly Father, will be able to prove God's providence and protection in an ever increasing degree.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

An Open Letter to October

My dear October,

I hope you will forgive my writing quite frankly to you. You know, of course, what a great favorite of mine you are. Indeed, I can think of no happier moment of the year than when, on the day which concluded your sister September's visit with us, I saw you come prancing down the boulevard, wearing one of your bizarre but beautiful costumes.

Now the fact is, there are so few of us who look well in scarlet and gold that it does seem a pity for you occasionally to borrow your older sister November's grey veils and dresses and try to obscure your buoyant brilliance. Frankly, this grey is not for you. You are, dear October, just a bit guilty of affectation. Like many a comedienne who was born to make the world chuckle, you yearn for the tragic masque.

But leave that for November. It is natural for her, poor dear, to go about a bit tight-lipped, etched in monotone, hearing Winter's footstep outside the door.

You, October, are incredibly young. You refuse to grow up. You are even a bit impudent to Father December. Stay that way. Come to us always decked out in your bright scarves, prodigal with your gaiety. And leave us with the memory of burnished branches against unbelievable blue.

Lovingly yours,

M. B.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Rally in Market Checked by Fresh Wave of Selling

Losses of One to Five or More Points—Tone at Close Weak

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—After firming moderately in early trading on the overnight Russian news, the stock market turned extremely bearish in the final hour today, and prices slumped 1 to 5 or more points under a heavy selling wave.

The alcohols led the decline as rumors of "bad news" for this group appeared in the board rooms. The close was weak.

Transfers approximated 1,260,000 shares.

Farm implement and rail stocks were up 1 to around 2 points at one time, apparently in response to possibilities of the establishment of formal trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviets. Unconfirmed reports that the Government was preparing to regulate profits of the distillery companies brought a swift unloading of these issues and all other categories toppled soon after.

Brokers said there was a substantial growth of the short account as well as considerable pool liquidation. Grains advanced and reacted. Cotton did little. Bonds were mixed. Gold currencies steadied in terms of the dollar.

Shares rallied mildly in the last few minutes, but were unable to get far. Allied Chemical dropped about 8, Homestake Mining nearly 10, and losses of 4 to more than 7 were suffered by Naticnal Distillers, American Commercial Alcohol, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, U. S. Smelting, and Johns-Manville.

Others down 1 to around 3 included Deere, Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, Case, Kennecott, American Telephone, du Pont, Western Union, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, New York Central and American Sugar Refining.

Farm Strike Movement

Aside from Soviet developments, Wall Street was closely watching the growth of the farm strike movement and plans of the Government to alleviate distress in the agricultural districts. The belief seems to be general in the financial sector that Washington will leave no stone unturned to bring wheat to at least $1 a bushel and hogs to 7 cents a pound or better.

Traders of the inflationist group saw in the farm unrest new arguments for substantial currency expansion as a means of raising commodity price levels. Anti-inflationists, however, pointed out that "greenbackism" would not cure the present ills of the rural communities. If inflation will jump the prices of farm products, they argue, there will be at least an equivalent advance in the goods that the farmer buys. And the situation will actually be no different than it is now.

Commission house guesses as to what the President will tell the country in his address to the nation tomorrow evening were many. The belief was general that he would detail the accomplishments of the recovery program and would emphasize the intention of the Government to aid the farmer. Doubts were expressed as to the announcement of a monetary program at this time.

Government Bonds Firm

Semi-speculative sections of the bond market drifted lower today in sympathy with the heavy tone in stocks in the second hour. U. S. Governments and high-grade corporation loans were firm. Trading was in rather small volume.

Losses in the secondary groups were not heavy, but coming on top of successive waves of selling during the last few days, values were down considerably on the week.

A few issues in the lower priced brackets held against the general trend. These included some obligations of the Southern Pacific, Nickel Plate, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Shell Union Oil and Texas Corporation.

Some of the U. S. Treasury issues were off slightly, and Libertys were virtually unchanged. Treasury 3⅜s of 1943-47 rose 7-32 point.

The foreign division accounted for a small turnover, and prices were irregular. French Government issues showed quiet strength, while the more active German loans were steady within narrow ranges. Japan 6½s were off fractionally, but the 5½s gained nearly a point. South Americans were about evenly divided between fractional gains and losses.

General Baking Earnings

General Baking Company reports for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $711,913 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 87,863 no-par shares of $8 preferred stock, to 34 cents a share on the 1,568,697 shares of $5 par common, compared with $597,510, or 27 cents a common share, in the 13 weeks ended July 1, 1933.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation

Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $227,123 after charges, equal after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred (par $50), to 5 cents a share on 1,203,594 no-par shares of common, compared with a net loss of $371,005 the preceding quarter and net loss of $438,183 a year before. Dividends on the preferred have not been paid since Oct. 1, 1931.

Procter & Gamble Earnings

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21—Procter & Gamble Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $4,383,840 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 8 per cent and 5 per cent preferred stocks, to 64 cents a share on the 6,410,000 shares of common, compared with $3,738,572, or 54 cents a common share, in the preceding quarter. No comparison with the September quarter of last year is available.

American Cotton Forwardings

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 415,000 bales this week, compared with 337,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 3,115,000 bales compared with 2,823,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 21	Last Oct. 20
13¼	3	..	Adams 7xpress	2800	7	6½	6¾	6¾
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Millis	300	15	15	15	15
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	1800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumley	300	5	4½	4½	4½
11⅞	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	900	7¼	7	7	6¾
112	47½	3⅝¶	Air Reduction	800	95	92⅞	92⅞	98¼
33	11⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4200	20⅞	17½	19⅝	20
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6⅝	6	6	6½
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
143½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2800	130	120½	120½	128½
135	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3600	15¼	13	13⅜	13½
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	400	3¼	3	3	3⅜
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	22	22	22	23¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	400	41	38⅞	40	40½
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	11½	11⅛	11¼	12
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	7	7	7	7
64	23⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞	44
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	25¾
58¼	48½	4	Am Can	2800	87	83¼	85	86¾
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	133	133	133	133¼
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	21⅞	17½	18	21
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	34	34	34	34
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
6¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3800	53⅜	42	44	51¼
19⅝	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	3900	7¼	4⅜	7¼	7
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	17⅝	16¾	17	15½
35⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	11¼	10¾	10⅜	10¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	15	13¾	13¾	14⅝
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	500	6	5½	5½	5½
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	27½	27½	27½	28
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
15½	4¼	..	Am International	1500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7½
21⅜	8⅞	..	Am Locomotive	900	23⅞	20⅝	21½	23⅞
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	1300	15½	14	14⅝	15
72	15⅛	..	Am Metal 6%	100	70	70	70	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	7⅝	7	7⅛	7⅜
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	15	15	15	15½
19¼	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	6800	13	11½	11⅝	12⅝
31⅞	8⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	14⅝	13⅛	13¾	13¾
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅛	1	1	1
36¾	11⅛	3	Am Shipbuilding	20	17	17	17	17
122	38	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8500	33⅜	30½	31½	33¼
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	16¾	14¼	14¼	16
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	5	60	60	60	57
52⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	400	37	36½	37	..
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	52	47¾	48	49½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	103	103	103	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4800	114⅛	111½	112¼	114⅞
37⅝	..	..	Am Type F pf	60	8½	8	8	8½
45¼	10⅞	.4	Am Wat W & E	1800	21½	18¾	18⅞	19⅝
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	900	10⅛	9¼	9¼	10
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	500	46½	45	45¼	47
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
10⅝	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	5½
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	35½	32	32	36
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	7800	12	11	11¼	11⅝
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1700	18	17	17	17⅝
7¾	1	..	A P W Paper	100	5	5	5	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	22	22	22	22
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	65	64	64	65
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	2300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
9	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2500	3	2¾	1⅞	3
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	1900	35½	31¼	31¼	35½
4½	2	..	Artloom Corp	40	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10¼
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1900	49¼	47¼	46½	47½
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	100	55½	55½	55½	56
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	31¾	27½	27½	31
31⅞	13⅝	1	Atl Refining	2900	26⅞	25¾	26	26⅜
28¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	400	28	28	28	28½
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3100	35½	31	34	37¼
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	1100	6	6	6	6
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2900	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	7⅛

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4500	10⅞	9	9½	10⅜
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	28½	27⅞	27⅞	24
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	3600	21¼	19	19⅝	20½
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	2100	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	600	8¼	8	8	8
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2800	11⅞	10½	10⅝	11½
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	500	21¾	21	21	21½
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2800	25¾	23½	24½	25½
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	300	47	45½	45½	48
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	20	20	20	22½
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	300	10	9¼	9¼	9¾
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	40	38½	38½	41
37⅞	18	1.60¶	Borden	2100	21½	20⅝	20⅞	22½
21⅝	8½	..	Borg Warner	1400	13	12⅛	12⅜	12½
16	2½	..	Boston & Maine	100	10	10	10	7
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3200	7½	7	7⅛	7½
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	29½	27⅜	27⅞	24⅞
83½	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	74	74	74	..
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	5½	5	5	5½
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8
13⅞	3	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¼
72	20½	.2	Bucyrus E pf	3000	50	50	50	50
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	8	7½	7½	7⅞
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	900	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	2000	22½	21½	22½	24
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	1800	5½	5½	5¾	5
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	3¼
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	12¾	11⅜	11⅜	12½
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1000	20¼	19	19	19½

—C—

34⅜	7⅜	..	Calif Packing	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	4¼	3¾	3¾	3⅞
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1700	25¼	22	23¼	24⅜
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅜
103½	30½	..	Case Threshg	4800	61	55½	55¼	55⅞
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2200	18⅞	15½	17	17¾
38⅛	4½	..	Celanese Corp	26800	44	37⅜	39	43⅝
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	28	28	28	29
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	55	55	55	..
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	8½	7¾	7¾	7½
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3700	27¼	24½	25	26¼
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	700	33	30	30¼	33
49½	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	40	37¼	37⅞	38½
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	7	6¼	6½	6½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1300	7¼	6¾	6⅝	6¾
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	12¼	10¼	10¼	12¾
12⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	5⅞	4⅞	5⅜	5⅝
25¼	5½	..	Chi Jneu T pf	400	16¼	14¾	16¼	16
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	3⅝	3	3	3⅜
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	6½	6½	6½	6
10⅛	2	..	Chickasha Cot O	400	16½	15	15	16½
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Childs Company	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
3⅝	⅛	..	Chrysler	38700	40	36⅜	37¾	39¼
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	1200	1⅜	1	1	1
41½	10½	1	City Stores vtc	300	1	1	1	1
22⅜	7	..	Clett Peabody	200	24	24	24	22
26	3	..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	12¼	12⅛	12½	12
17⅝	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	16	14¼	14¾	16
28⅛	9	.50a	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	4
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	800	48	45½	45½	49
19	4	..	Comm Credit	500	12¾	12	12¾	13⅜
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	34	32⅜	32⅝	33½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	23500	23½	20⅝	20⅞	22½
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	5000	2½	2	2¼	2⅛
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28¾
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1800	22½	20⅛	20¼	22
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	3
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	3400	41⅜	39⅞	40¼	40⅞
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	9300	10½	9¾	9⅞	10½
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Gu pf	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	600	1	1	1	1
10¼	1¼	..	Container A	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6
4½	⅛	..	Container B	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	9¾	8¾	8¾	9⅜
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	1½	1¼	1¼	1¾
69	35¾	2½	Cont Can	2300	60½	56½	57⅜	59⅞
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	7
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	22	21	21	21½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	5800	15½	14⅛	14⅜	15½
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1400	77	73½	73½	76½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	120	138	137	137	137
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	900	27¼	25½	26	26¾
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	800	28⅝	27¼	28	29¾
8½	1	..	Crown Cork pf	100	34	34	34	..
37½	9	..	Crown Zellerback	400	4½	3¾	3¾	4¼
4⅜	½	..	Crucible Steel	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	14¼
11½	1⅛	..	Cuba Co	400	1	1	1	1
68	10	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3⅛
59½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	100	18	18	18	17
32¼	6½	..	Cudahy Packing	200	38½	37½	37½	38
66	30	..	Curtis Publishing	700	15½	15	15⅜	16
8	2	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	42	40¼	40¼	43
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	2¼	2	2	2
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	4½	3¾	3¾	4

—D—

8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	7	7	7	7
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11⅜	11	11	11½
49	5⅞	..	Deere & Co	4500	30¼	26	26	28
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1200	49	45	45	48½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	7200	22½	19¼	20¼	21⅝
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	64	64	64	61
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Rav A	100	23	23	23	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1400	24¾	23½	23⅝	24¼
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	400	29½	29½	29½	..
39½	12	1.80¶	Dome Mines	7400	32¼	30	30¼	31⅝
26⅝	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	100	18	18	18	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2100	11½	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	4500	71¾	66⅝	68½	71½
28⅝	9½	1	Dunlap Silk	100	15½	15½	15½	15
102⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	96	96	96	..

—E—

5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	5200	3½	2½	2½	2⅜
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	700	69½	67½	67½	69¾
23	4	..	Eltingon S pf	700	19	18⅝	18⅝	18
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1500	13¼	12	12½	13
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1300	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	13¾	13¾	12⅝	12½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1200	35⅞	34½	35⅝	35
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1¼	1	1	1
1	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5 pf	400	18⅛	18	18⅜	18½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	200	8	8	8	8
25⅜	3¼	..	Erie RR	1600	13⅜	11½	12⅜	12⅞
39¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	15½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅞
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	6½	6⅜	6⅝	6½
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	10

—F—

11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5	5	5	6
4⅞	3	..	Fed Screw W	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
6¾	1⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	22¼	22	22	21¾
21½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	800	17⅝	15¾	15⅝	16¾
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	700	49	48½	48½	49
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	200	7	6½	6½	6⅝
16	6½	..	Food Mach	100	11	11	11	..
22	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	12½	11¼	11½	12½
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	100	9	9	9	9
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	200	13¾	12	12	13¼
47¾	16½	2	Freeport Texas	300	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	40¼

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	80	14	14	14	14
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Trans	700	28	26¾	27½	27½
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	5	60	13¼	13⅜	12½	13
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	800	12⅜	11½	11½	12⅜
16½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	500	6	5	5½	5¾
..	..	..	Gen Cable	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	200	6¼	6½	6¾	6
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	23100	18½	16½	17	17½
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	12½	12	12½	12½
39⅞	27	1.80	Gen Foods	700	33½	32½	32¾	33⅛
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	1	1	1	..
18⅜	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	40	12½	12½	12½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	300	60¼	59¼	59½	61½
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	31000	26⅞	23½	24⅝	25½
10¼	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	180	10¼	10½	10½	10⅝
82	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	70	75	75	75	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	..	2¾
40½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	29	27	28½	28
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22⅜	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	11½	11½	11½	..
19⅜	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
33½	9⅝	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	27½	27½	27½	28
20¼	9⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	3000	10½	10	10	10½
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
20	3¾	..	Glidden	500	14⅞	13½	14¼	14⅝
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	6⅝	6	6⅝	7
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2100	16⅝	16	16⅝	17
21½	3	..	Goodrich	3500	10½	8¾	9¼	10⅜
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	28	27	27	28
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3100	26½	24½	25	26⅝
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Has	600	7½	7	7	7½
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10⅝	3⅜	..	Grand Union	300	4	4	4	4¼
36⅜	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	300	25½	25¼	25½	25½
12⅜	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	600	16¼	14½	14½	16¼
16⅝	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	100	8	8	8	8⅝
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	5400	32¾	30	30¾	32
4⅝	5

Financial: News and Comment

Start Drive On Government For 15-Cent Cotton

Growers' Association Asks Federal Help for Farmers Needing Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 21—Seeking what they called fulfillment of the administration pledge of pre-war parity for basic agricultural commodities, the American Cotton Coöperative Association has demanded 15 cent cotton of the Federal Government. It has called upon its allied and affiliated companies throughout the nation to join in a drive to bring about this increase in the price of cotton.

The directors of the ACCA seek an advance of four cents a pound to farmers with plow-up option as a means of withdrawing some 2,400,000 bales of cotton from the active market. They pointed out that fully 600,000 farmers in dire need of cash, "probably would dump their cotton on the market at an early date, "unless Government help was forthcoming immediately."

They want the cotton loan to be advanced to 15 cents from 10 cents a pound effective as growers fulfill their 1934 reduction pledge.

State Senator N. C. Williamson, president of the American Cotton Coöperative, said, "It is recognized that the Secretary of Agriculture has legal sanction to bring about pre-war parity at will in line with the announced program but such price may be delayed beyond the time when it will be of any advantage to growers of the present cotton crop.

"Every day's delay not only reduces the farmers' buying and debt liquidating power, but likewise weakens the economic processes of the entire nation.

"Precedent for establishing pre-war exchange on farm products has already been set by the national Administration's recent action in the matter of flue-cured tobacco."

In asking the loan increase, President Williamson pointed out that the present 10-cent plan would hold the market around the 10-cent level, but said "15 cents is necessary to insure restoration of the pre-war parity with other commodities."

Mr. C. O. Moser, vice-president of the American Cotton Coöperative, declared, "Ten-cent cotton and 75-cent wheat will not answer the purpose. Cotton is now 59 per cent of its pre-war price, while the things farmers buy are 116 per cent of pre-war prices."

NRA Code Impetus To Reopening Of Quicksilver Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., Oct. 21—Production of quicksilver in California and Nevada, which almost entirely ceased early last year, is showing a slight increase due to the NRA code. One mine in Oregon has also resumed.

The National Quicksilver Producers Association, which met last July at San Francisco, prepared a code under the NRA, asking for restrictions of imports under a system of licensing with imposition of an import tax. The code was submitted and accepted, but no restrictions have as yet been placed upon imports. Due to a belief that these restrictions will shortly be imposed, a number of the idle quicksilver mines are being reopened.

The chief competitors of United States producers of quicksilver are the mines in Spain operated by the Government and the famous Idria mine in Austria, now owned by Italy. Althought there is an import duty of 25 cents a pound on quicksilver it has failed to check the flood of this metal from Europe. Since last April 16,000 flasks have been imported by the electric companies, General Electric alone taking 3200 flasks. Stock at these mines have been piling up until a surplus of 180,000 flasks are reported on hand. A flask consists of 76 pounds.

The peak year of production of quicksilver in the United States was 1932, during which year California and Nevada alone produced an average of 2100 flasks a month. The average price for that year was $1.15 per flask of 76 pounds. At the present time California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Texas, are producing less than 500 flasks a month. These states produce the bulk of quicksilver in the United States.

To Submit Plan For Paramount Publix

In response to an inquiry respecting the progress being made in the solution of the Paramount Publix Corporation problems, Sir William Wiseman of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. states that his firm is studying the whole situation with a view of submitting as soon as practicable a plan of reorganization to the various Creditors and Security Holders Committees. The situation, he stated, was unusually complex, because in addition to the bankruptcy of the parent corporation, many of the subsidiaries owning and operating theaters are also in receivership or bankruptcy.

Buys Cheese Division Of Milwaukee Concern

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Purchase of the cheese division of the Premier-Pabst Corporation of Milwaukee by the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation has been announced.

Mr. J. L. Kraft, president of the purchasing concern, said the change in ownership would be effective Nov. 1, and that the Pabst cheese division eventually would be consolidated with the Davis Cheese Company at Plymouth, Wis., a subsidiary of Kraft-Phenix.

May Be On B. I. S.

George L. Harrison
Governor of Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Gov. Harrison May Soon Be Director Of Big World Bank

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Reports that George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, would soon be elected a director of the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switz., were generally believed in Wall Street to be correct today, although official confirmation was lacking.

Mr. Harrison returned Thursday, after a stay of several days in Washington. He would make no comment on his probable election to the board, which is looked upon in Wall Street as indicating an international conference on stabilization, with United States participation, may not be far distant.

In 1929 the then Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson informally ruled against any participation by the federal reserve banks in the Basle institution, and the report that the present Administration had reversed this policy came as a surprise to many persons here who hold the belief that the chief hope of making the world bank a success lay in participation in its activities by the Federal Reserve System.

California Citrus Growers Aided By New Credit Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Long term agricultural credits throughout southern California citrus district have been extended to a marked extent by a change in policy determined upon recently by the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley.

In recent years the land bank has denied federal credit facilities to many tracts of land over a wide area because of the uncertainty attending supplies of water for irrigating. This conservatism has now been modified to the extent that individual farms will receive consideration on their merit as security for loans.

The alteration of loaning policy naturally affects the supply of money available for financing fruit growers. Besides, it lowers the cost of credit to ranchers. This is true not only of the loans extended by the federal bank, but the policy also helps to keep down interest rates charged by private lenders.

Local banks, mortgage companies, and individuals have furnished the principal course of long term credit to farmers in this region. Other sections of California, however, have been supplied with federal credit under more favorable conditions.

Farms which qualify under the new appraisal regulations of the Farm Credit Administration agencies will be made security for mortgages to run a maximum of 10 years, according to an announcement from the bank in Berkeley. Loans made by banks here usually are for three years, and at a higher rate of interest than the federal bank will ask.

Canadian Business Shows Good Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Virtually every index of general economic activity in Canada has shown a decided upward movement since the beginning of the year, although some recession was witnessed during the late summer and early fall, says the Standard Statistics Company in a bulletin on the Canadian business situation, which continues in part:

"The Canadian outlook for the remainder of 1933 favors a resumption of the upward trend, in line with the expected expansion in business volumes in the United States.

"Canadian business activity has followed closely the trend in the United States, although at a more moderate pace. Industrial volumes have contracted somewhat from the peak levels obtained in July. The wheat crop has been officially placed at 282,771,000 bushels, a decrease of some 145,743,000 bushels from the 1932 harvest, and the lowest indicated yield since 1924. The barley, oats, rye and flaxseed crops also are subnormal.

"Retail trade showed a declining tendency during the late summer, following the spring spurt. Department store's sales, however, have recently increased and currently are running well ahead of the same interval last year.

"The statistical position of the newsprint industry is strengthening gradually and production is on an ascending scale. Electrical output, an important determinant of business in Canada, has been increasing steadily since last spring.

"Industrial employment has expanded some 15 per cent since April. This favorable trend has been strengthened by increasing pay rolls in lumbering, mining, highway construction and building industries."

Sharp Recovery In Wheat After Heavy Decline

Government Buying Agents Important Factor in Price Upturn

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—A sharp recovery in wheat prices resulted in a gain from the low spot of early in the week of about 16½ cents. Drastic long liquidation of lines, bought on expectation of inflation, caused the big drop, which carried the December down to 67½ cents from a high last summer of $1.24. From that point there was an irregular upturn to 84¼ cents for the December the latter part of the week.

Impetus was given the buying side after the market turned by the entrance into the market of buying agents for the Government who not only purchased futures, but also bought cash wheat at different markets. This appealed to outside traders who again came into the market in a rather large way, while there was no disposition to press the selling side.

In addition to the government absorption of wheat for relief work during the coming year there was heavy buying in of hedges especially in the December against sales of flour which were the largest in some time. Cash wheat gained on the futures in spite of the rapid advance in the pit. Receipts were light and reports from the Northwest now indicate there will be a gradual tapering off of the movement, while in winter wheat sections the movement already has dropped to almost negligible proportions.

Supply and Demand

With the market technically regarded as in better position owing to the selling out by discouraged holders, there was more disposition to consider the actual supply and demand conditions. It is the quite general belief that receipts will be small from now on and that there will be a broader demand for cash wheat.

Foreign news at the moment is not giving the bulls much help, but there is the possibility of damage report from Argentina and Australia where the weather has turned hot, with a deficiency of normal moisture in both countries.

European buying is of small proportions, but our prices are considered to be a domestic proposition with a known shortage in all grain crops this year. The combined shortage is so great that the present liberal supplies are believed to have been pretty well discounted.

It is understood the Government will buy at least 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for distribution. The assumption is that this buying will be spread over a considerable period with futures taken as well as cash wheat, and delivery taken on the options bought. Last season about 75,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat was distributed for relief purposes.

Reduce Corn Acreage

This week there was announcement of the plan to reduce corn acreage 20 per cent, with farmers recompensed by a process tax. In addition it is expected hog production will also but cut.

Winter wheat acreage has been reduced it is believed by about 7,000,000 acres, not taking into consideration growing of wheat by farmers who have not been growing it the last few years and the increase in acreage by wheat farmers who did not take the Government bonus.

Fall weather conditions are not any too good, and there has not been a normal amount of rainfall in the hard winter wheat section which suffered the most the past season. If the late fall and winter is as unfavoraable as last year it will likely develop a serious wheat shortage in view of the acreage reduction.

Corn and other grains scored substantial recoveries following the turn in the wheat market. Short covering was a factor, and there was some reinstatement of sold out lines. Cash markets hold strong, and in the case of oats the movement has dropped to small proportions.

Ford Motor Co. Host To 175 Industries

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21—A national exposition picturing the part natural science and industry has played in the advances achieved in motorcar development since the advent of the first horseless carriage opens here today in the home town of the automobile. It celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Ford Motor Company by Henry Ford in 1903.

With the Ford Motor Company as host more than 175 Industries—some of them among the greatest in the industrial world today—are represented with exhibits which portray vividly how farms, mines and factories in all parts of the United States, in fact, in many other parts of the world, contribute to the manufacture of the motorcar.

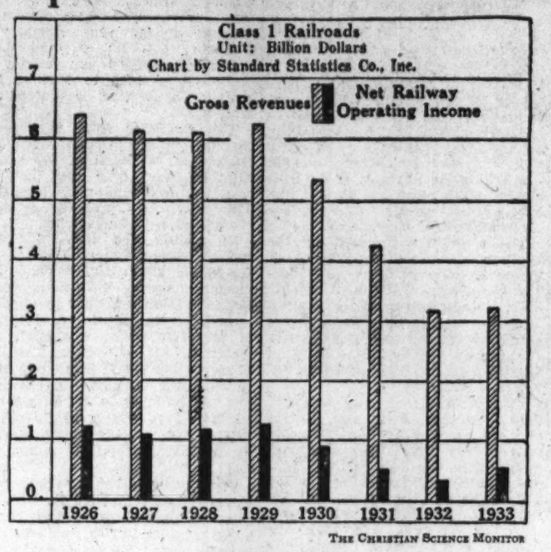
British Shoe Industry Running at Rapid Pace

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21 — Improvement in the position of the boot industry in Britain has been so rapid of late, that Britain has now a record for shoe making which is second only to the United States.

Every day of the working year Britain now produces 400,000 pairs of boots and two-thirds of the leather used in their manufacture. The total productive value of the industry has been assessed at over £70,000,000.

Railroads Net This Year To Equal 1931 Due to Economies



Gross revenues of the Class I railroads for 1933 are estimated by the Standard Statistics Company at a figure slightly greater than 1932. Operating income, reflecting economies, is estimated at about the 1931 level, in spite of the $1,000,000,000 more of gross revenue in that year.

The World's Business

Russian Possibilities

A YEAR ago a recognized U. S. S. R. might have furnished a considerable market for the American wheat surplus. It had a low crop. Also, subject to favorable credit terms, it would have been tempted to take a quantity of grain over and above domestic requirements. For it was obvious to those both in the grain business and in the business of watching Russian affairs that Moscow was storing away a lot of wheat at terminals along the route to Vladivostok, for use in the event of a war with Japan. This year, however, an excellent harvest is reported, which accounts for the Russian effort to obtain a higher quota of exports than that contemplated when the world wheat agreement was signed. Incidentally, it also accounts for the brusquer tone now adopted toward Japan. Thus there does not seem much opportunity for the American wheat farmer in recognition. Among farm products cotton should be benefited most. While the Russians have excellent prospects of developing a cotton area in central Asia, they are still well short of requirements, and may be counted upon to order some of the American surplus. Recognition will certainly be good news to the cotton south. Another factor in the American economy which will benefit will be the capital goods industries. In spite of their great importance as job providers, these have been neglected in the recovery program, even the public works scheme having been too sluggish in getting under way to provide much work as yet. Foreign trade authorities generally agree that Russia could absorb within the near future large quantities of American machinery. A preference exists for American equipment. One reason is that American manufacturers got in on the ground floor in the early days of the Five-Year Plan, and thus helped to standardize Russian requirements on the American pattern. Of late years the trade has fallen off because of Russian impatience with American nonrecognition policy and an inability to find the dollars which were necessary in view of the lack of long-term credit facilities.

American Trade

How badly trade with the U. S. S. R. has fallen off is indicated in figures released from Washington. For the first six months of this year, exports totaled only $2,600,000 or a decline of 64 per cent from the corresponding period of 1932. Trade was fast dropping to the vanishing point. Yet there was a time when the United States led the world among exporters to the Soviet Union. Several years ago it was overtaken by Germany, which has since held premier place.

Credits

Trade between the Soviet Union and the United States is far from complementary. One always meets with hesitation from a Russian who attempts to reply to the question: "What could the United States take?" Furs, caviare, and, to a declining extent, manganese—these are some of the replies. Clearly the United States is not nearly so dependent upon the Soviet Union as the Soviet Union is upon the United States. In such cases the bridge is created by long-term credits, with payment postponed to the future, and then settled in the ordinary run of triangular payments. That is, Russia can sell something that, say, Canada requires, and Canada can pay for it, as well as pay a preëxisting commercial debt which the Soviet owes to the United States, by exporting to the United States something that Americans want. This is one way, and the best way, of making international settlements. If some such indirect remittance is not made, long-term credits have a habit of not being paid, as one can readily see in a glance over the present financial world. The immediate problem, however, will lie in the kind of credits to grant to the Soviet. German experience will doubtless be studied. As a rule, the German Government guarantees a certain proportion of the bills drawn to finance exports to Russia. The financing is not actually done by the Government, but is carried out by commercial banks or by specially organized financing institutions. Only recently a new consortium of 12 German banks has formed to discount Russian acceptances issued in payment for goods supplied by German manufacturers.

Government Guarantees

A year ago one would have looked askance at the suggestion that the United States Government might guarantee credits to the Soviet Union. This was the country of rugged individualism. But government has become so well entrenched in business in the United States that such a development would be entirely in line with present policy. In point of fact, government-guaranteed credits in connection with trade with the U. S. S. R. have been a feature of the trade policy of other than near-collectivistic governments. Britain, for instance, has indulged in them. In London I heard of a guarantee being advanced in favor of a Soviet order to an American firm, the branch factory of which in Britain was filling it.

Paring Salaries

Administration disapproval of high salaries is no new development. It is part and parcel of the philosophy underlying the New Deal. This philosophy is that the price system is tolerable only so long as the prices within the structure are fair in relation to each other. Most people are by this time aware that the chief disparity which the Administration is setting out to correct lies between farm and factory prices, or the prices that the farmer receives and the prices that he has to pay out. But there are other price maladjustments. One of the foremost is between profits and wages—between the "price" of money and the price of labor. Acting on the evidence collected by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Administration believes that most of the excess productive capacity of the nation's industrial equipment is due to the high proportion of the national income which has been taken by the profit-receiver, that is, the managers and stockholders of industry. According to many economic thinkers, this was the primary cause of the depression. Profit-receivers cannot eat more than the wage earner's quota of eggs for breakfast. So they have to put their surplus money into investments which build new plants for industry. But the consumers have not received a like quota of money for the consumption of the products from these new plants. Hence overproduction, or, as the Administration sees it, underconsumption. The Administration has now joined the social injustice of the disparity to its economic hurt. If such disclosures as were shown in the Chase hearing are continued, they will gain for the Administration the necessary authority from the public to make rectifications, even at the price of thrusting the Government deeper and deeper into business.

Income Distribution

The National Bureau of Economic Research put out a book recently which summarized the situation in regard to income distribution. Between 1922 and 1929, according to this study, which was written by Prof. Frederick C. Mills, the general index of real wages advanced by 2.1 per cent a year. Bondholders suffered a slight decline in real income, while common stockholders, among whom Mr. Albert H. Wiggin occupied such a prominent place, gained in real income at the rate of 16.4 per cent a year. Never before in history has such an inequality existed.

H. B. E.

Business Appears To Be Waiting For Further Stimulus

Review Sees Slackening in Consumer Buying—Chain Store Sales Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Trade generally is awaiting a major stimulus with nation-wide repercussions to dispel the wavering confidence, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its review of business conditions for the week.

The approaching holiday season with its spending-increasing tendencies is expected to release the brake that the slow rate of actual consumption of merchandise has had on general business expansion, according to the review. It attributes the slack reported in some lines more to the absence of favorable weather conditions than to any uncertainty over the monetary policy of the Administration.

Chain Store Sales Rise

The volume of consumer buying failed to rise by any wide percentage above last week's showing, with few gains and those largely in districts where cool weather was the stimulating factor, the survey continues. Demand was more evenly distributed among textiles, draperies, housewares, women's apparel and men's clothing than was the case in the two weeks preceding.

Most of the chain and department stores reported an increase in volume, as compared with that of the week before, and the "good returns farmers are receiving on hogs and the better prices for other products have resulted in moderate gains in retail sales in agricultural districts," says the review. "The period," it adds, "for postponement of fall needs in wearing apparel doubtless has passed, and the gain noted in this division last week has been extended."

The mildness of the weather has served as a deterrent to increases in retail sales of winter coats, but has given dresses a longer season than was anticipated, finds this agency.

General orders in wholesale markets are estimated not to have equalled those of the week preceding. Buyers are said to be holding off until a better gauge could be obtained of the extent of consumption possibilities at the holiday season.

Strikes a Deterrent

The prolongation of strikes in the silk-producing centers has caused a serious situation, in which the industries employing silk or silk thread are behind in their shipment three and four weeks with the consequence that retail sales are being lost and a possibility that Christmas merchandise may not arrive in time to receive the benefit of that shopping period, the review states.

The wool industry, continues the report, has had nearly six months of unusually profitable business. While the wool market was quieter than it was last week, prices continued strong. The widening of the distributive totals in women's coats and suits was encouraging to the wool industry.

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, has turned sharply downward, now standing at 62.2, as against 64.5 for the week before, which marks the lowest level recorded since the week of June 14. The Barometer now has lost more than one-third of the gain registered between the end of March and the 1st of August, although the figure is a gain of 17.4 per cent over that for the corresponding week of 1932.

Boston's Federal Home Loan Bank Lends $4,000,000

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston states that, over the period May 15 to Oct. 5, New England members comprising the bank's district have been granted approximately $4,000,000 of 10-year loans. Practically every dollar advanced in the last two months has been reloaned by members on small home mortgages.

Enabling legislation for the functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank has been in force in Massachusetts only during the period covered in the statement. Loans to Home Loan Bank members have equipped them to take over several hundred thousand dollars of small home mortgages held by closed or restricted national and state banks in Massachusetts.

This has put cash in the hands of liquidating agents and conservators and removed any necessity for pressing mortgagors or dumping property on the market.

The District Bank has made substantial advances to its members in suburban Boston, who report pronounced buying activity in their areas. These members have been able to accommodate many buyers with mortgage money on newly-built homes. Few applications for home mortgage money have been received from members in Boston proper.

Steel Releases For Fourth Period Light

New releases on fourth quarter steel contracts and spot purchasing are exceptionally light says the magazine, Steel. Comparatively little tonnage remains to be rolled on third-quarter contracts. This week, therefore, the industry will be working entirely under the provisions of its code.

Further price advances in some iron and steel products appear likely, following a rise of $1.25 to $2 a ton in standard grades of furnace and foundry coke, which is expected soon to exert an influence on pig iron.

Nut and bolt manufacturers are preparing to increase their prices for November.

Eastman Would Head All Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harrisburg, Penna., Oct. 21

THE remedy for the ills of the nation's carriers lies in a single federal administration of all transportation regulation, asserted Mr. Joseph P. Eastman last night, speaking before a conference of officials of 17 states now considering uniform truck and bus laws.

Terming himself federal coördinator of railroads and doctor of transportation, Mr. Eastman predicted a considerable reconstruction of the present structure. "The ideal to be achieved," he said, "is a transportation which will utilize each agency in the field for which it is best fitted and discourage its use where it is uneconomical and inefficient.

"The duty of a cordinator is to plan, if he can, a transportation system which will give the railway, the highway, the waterway and the airway the place in the sun which economically belongs to it."

Prominent Men To Serve on Foreign Bond Association

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Secretary Hull has indicated that the name of the voluntary non-government committee which is to be formed to protect the interests of American holders of the $8,000,000,000 of foreign securities will be the American Securities Protective Association.

Those attending the conference included: Laird Bell, of Chicago; Hendon Chubb, New York City; W. L. Clayton, Houston, Texas; John Cowles, Des Moines, Iowa, publisher; Philip LaFollette, former Governor of Wisconsin; Herman Ekern, former Attorney-General of Wisconsin; Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Mills B. Lane, Savannah, Ga.; Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Orrin K. McMurray, dean of Law School, University of California; Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan; Thomas D. Thatcher, former solicitor-general; J. C. Traphagen, New York City; and Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, and J. Reuben Clark Jr., former Ambassador to Mexico, are expected to accept positions of leadership on an organization committee.

Limitations of the Government's connection with debts was expressed in a White House statement, the following sentences of which may constitute a charter of official policy:

"This is a task primarily for private initiative and interests. The traditional policy of the American Government has been that such loan and investment transactions were primarily private actions, to be handled by the parties directly concerned. The Government realizes a duty, within the proper limits of international law and international amity, to defend American interests abroad. However, it would not be wise for the Government to undertake directly the settlement of private debt situations."

Marked Increase In Construction Contract Awards

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The total of all engineering construction contracts reported for the week ended Oct. 16 was $46,208,000, the highest weekly contract figure since the public works program was started, according to figures compiled by Engineering News-Record. Public works awards reported the week preceding amounted to $38,635,000.

Highway awards aggreated slightly over $19,000,000, the highest weekly total in two and one-half years. The total of road work and federal contracts amounted to $15,000,000.

The cumulative total of contracts for this year is reported to be slowly gaining on that of 1932, now amounting to about 80 per cent of last year's correspondnig total.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that September construction contracts in states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $122,615,700, an increase of nearly 16 per cent over the August total of $106,131,100 and but slightly below the September, 1932, total of $127,526,700.

The largest gain was made in public works which had a September total of $57,323,800 compared with $32,002,500 for August, accounted for largely by additional contracts for highway construction and levee work in the Mississippi Valley.

Non-residential building amounted to $37,977,300 compared with $32,796,600 for August; residential construction started in September totaled $23,889,900 compared with $21,937,000 for August; public utilities contracts for the month were $3,425,300 compared with $19,395,000 for August and $4,522,700 for September, 1932.

The corporation reports that new construction projects planned in September amounted to $846,726,700, the largest monthly total since April ,1930.

Plan Central Bank For New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z. Oct. 21 (AP)—A bill to establish a central bank for New Zealand was given first reading in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Boston Terminal Closes Year Of Marked Success

Privately Operated Army Base Far Exceeds U. S. Operations in 1932

The first year of commercial operation of the great $28,000,000 Army Base Terminal in South Boston has just ended with a record of outstanding success in a depression year.

Some 300,000 tons of cargo were handled there by the Boston Tidewater Terminal, which is 122,000 tons more than the United States Shipping Board as operators had obtained in the previous year.

Not only was the cargo greater, but the number of ships was also increased under private operation. A total of 377 ships from about 50 foreign ports and from coastal and intercoastal points were noted. This is 121 more than the Government handled in a similar period.

This commercial leasing of the War Department pier is regarded unofficially as a community project, for hundreds of others participate in its revenues. The revenue to the port as a whole that the terminal provided in its first year, was about $500,000. This was shared by warehousemen, steamships, tug owners, brokers, truckmen, railroads, weighers, insurance men, stevedores, longshoremen, and scores of others.

This huge War Department terminal was rented a year ago to the Boston Tidewater Terminal, on a five-year trial lease, as the culmination of a two-year campaign of the Boston Port Authority, the Maritime Association, the Foreign Commerce Club and many others. The Governor, the Mayor and about 100 importers and others all urged a lease.

The main objection to government operation was that no attempt was made to solicit new business for the port. The new lessee established a traffic department headed by Theodore Haskell, formerly of Montreal, and with the assistance of the Port Authority, an intensive solicitation all over the United States and in foreign countries began.

The Port Authority, through Vice-Chairman Richard Parkhurst, yesterday congratulated Gerrit Fort of the terminal company upon their excellent record of bringing 43 per cent more ships and 67 per cent more cargoes in their first year than in the preceding year.

August Freight Traffic 31.9 P. C. Above Last Year

Freight traffic handled by Class I roads in August measured in net ton miles increased 31.9 per cent above August in 1932, says the Bureau of Railway Economics. It amounted to 26,468,468,000 net ton miles, compared with 20,070,794,000 in August, 1932. For the corresponding month in 1931 however, it was off 2,892,929,000, or 9.9 per cent.

The eastern district gained 41.3 per cent over the like month in 1932, while the southern district increased 27.7 per cent and the western 20.5 per cent.

Traffic for the eight months was 176,605,876,000 net ton ton miles, up 9,508,305,000 or 5.7 per cent from the corresponding period in 1932 but off 57,375,013,000, or 24.5 per cent from 1931.

The eastern district for the eight months gained 7.8 per cent, southern district 7.7 per cent, and western district 2.8 per cent.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Panther Coach Has Excellent Football Team

Pitt's Wealth of Material Extends to the Third and Fourth-String Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 21—University of Pittsburgh has a great football team, possibly the greatest that the Schenley Heights institution has ever possessed.

Unlike many of the teams of the past, however, it would be hard to select any of the players as responsible for the success of the team. It might be necessary to resort to a second or third-string player as the hero of the victories. In fact, it was the second line that really started the attack that resulted in the victory over the midshipmen, which really settled the status of the Panthers. Such players as Hubert Ray Randour '36, Leon S. Shedlosky '36, and Henry A. Weisenbaugh '35, in the backfield, and any one of a half dozen ends, though officially substitutes, might develop into all-American timber at any time.

Fancy Plays Possible

It is wealth of high-class material extending to third and fourth-string players, which affords Dr. John Bain Sutherland, the Pittsburgh coach, his best chance. Every member of the team knows that his position depends on the way he keeps up to the instructions which the coach gives him, and with even the sophomore contingent thoroughly trained in the fundamentals, the style of game permits an infinite variety of fancy plays, which are executed with unusual precision. Even the captaincy is dependent on the play of the candidates, as the coach selects a new one for every game.

Two and three candidates for center, with Nickolas H. Kliskey '35, the first choice, followed in turn by George C. Shotwell '35, and Charles M. Gongloff '35, are all equipped to act as passer and the last two named are also good on defense, with Kliskey handicapped by the strength of the opposing first-string players, but a storm trooper of skill.

Veterans Support Kliskey

Supporting Kliskey on the right and left, are a pair of veteran guards, Tarciscio L. Onder '34, who is also responsible for the place-kicking, when on the field, on the right, and Charles H. Hartwig '34, who acted as captain in the opening game against Washington and Jefferson, at left. Another pair of experienced guards come next, Kenneth L. Ormiston and Frank V. Kutz, both '35, the former a first choice last year, but out of the squad for the last half of the season, while Kutz has greatly improved over last season, and is practically as well equipped as Onder on the line. Next comes Leslie C. Wilkins '35, with Arthur C. Detzel '36, James W. Glassbord '36, Leon B. Wohlgemuth '36, and Gene B. Stoughton '36, the balance of the squad. Detzel has showed such skill that he is likely to see much play as the season progresses.

Two substitutes from last year are in the tackle positions, with John C. Meredith '34, a threat to his predecessors, for the past two seasons, but now threatened in turn for left side of the line by Robert M. Hoel '35, former right tackle, who was in turn displaced by Frank Walton '34, a contender last year, after being ineligible the year before, with Stanley J. Olejnicsak '35 filling in as substitute for the latter. The veterans, John F. Love '34 and Frank Tiernan '34, are also available, completing the candidates. Tiernan started as a guard, but has been moved over.

Strength in Backfield

But while the line is fair on attack and good on defense, it is on the ends and in the backfield that the real strength of the team lies. Harvey E. Rooker '35 and Joseph P. Skladany '34 top the list at left and right, while Sutherland can pick for substitution, with absolute certainty that each will fill the position with skill, from Louis J. Wojcihovski '34, Robert W. Timmons '34, Charles Verne Baxter '36, Arthur C. Craft '35, Vincent Van Sites '36, John Earl McCue '36, Karl P. Seiffert '35 and Arthur E. Schindel '36, with Baxter and Sites the coming stars from the sophomores.

At quarterback, for the third year in succession, Robert G. Hogan '34, is the field general in chief. His ability to throw and receive passes, and his all-round play, acts as a strong asset to the fancy style affected by the team, and plays a great part in its success. In his support is Miller Munjas '35, who is just as skillful in running the team, and fills in in all respects except kicking ability, in which Hogan also excels. Thomas A. Greene '36, is third-string quarterback, but stands little chance of replacing the other two.

Many Changes Could Be Made

Sutherland could change his backfield lineup half a dozen times without weakening it, so far as the halfbacks are concerned, and who will be the starting backs in any game is a matter of amendment right up to game time. Michael J. Sebastian '34, Howard H. O'Dell '34, and Joseph E. Matesic '35, are now the leaders, but Michael Nicksick '35, a late arrival on the squad, and Randour, are proving just as useful, and Shedlovsky also showed fine line bucking against the midshipmen. Of the newcomers, James E. Simms '34, substitute last year, Arthur H. Ruff '35, and Walter T. Balasia '35, are possibilities, with past experience, while Leo L. Malarkey '36, Randour, and Shedlosky, are the pick of the sophomores. Other sophomores include John L. Wood, John Robert Larue, Robert L. McClure, Joseph A. Trogleone, and John B. Douzert, all '36.

The unusual spectacle of two first-class fullbacks contending for the position is another of the phenomena that Sutherland has developed. It appears impossible to decide between Isadore Weinstock '35 and Weinsenbaugh as to which can kick better, and play a better all-round game. So the coach simply lets first one and then the other take the position, and each in turn displays his ability, with one game finding Weinstock and the next Weisenbaugh the star. Two more candidates are also to be depended on, with Leonard L. Rector '36, next in order, and Howard J. Gelini '34, originally a center, next.

The customary hard schedule, which is no novelty to Pittsburgh, keeps the team west this season, as the visits take them to Minnesota and Notre Dame the next two weeks, and then the home stand brings Center and Nebraska to the stadium, with the customary home games with Duquesne and Carnegie Tech to follow. The last named ends the season on Thanksgiving Day.

By-Plays

Tennis Star Shines in Other Sports

WHEN talking about all-round athletes it would be well to consider the name of H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England for a place among them. He has not only distinguished himself as a lawn-tennis player of merit, by representing Great Britain on its Davis Cup team, but he recently proved his quality as a golfer by winning a prize for the second nine holes in the Desborough Cup competition at Roehampton. In addition to this, he also plays soccer, fives and squash racquets with considerable success. He has also captained a cricket side at Repton, and might have won a second Blue at Cambridge University had he not devoted all his playing time to lawn tennis.

* * *

Future Davis Cup Standards

How much will the standard of play in future Davis Cup competitions suffer from the signing of the leading amateur stars is a question which is being given considerable serious attention by those most interested in the amateur side of the game. The loss of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., by the United States and the absence of Henri Cochet from the French ranks is not apt to prove at all serious, as neither player was of any real service to his country this year. That Cochet has passed the time when he could be a power in amateur circles seems certain; but some believe that another year will find Vines back in his 1931-1932 form. If such should prove to be the case, he would have been pretty certain of winning whatever singles matches he engaged in.

Next year will see the United States having to rely on players who have never yet been ranked as top-notchers in the world of tennis. Francis X. Shields, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Clifford S. Sutter, Sidney B. Wood Jr., George M. Lott Jr., John W. Van Ryn, Lester R. Stoefen, Bryan M. Grant Jr., and Keith Gledhill, appear as the most likely candidates for cup honors, provided, of course, none of them joins the ranks of the professionals before the next Davis Cup finals come round. In case Tilden and his fellow professionals make a lot of money during the coming winter, it is quite likely that they will want to increase their numbers, in which case the amateur ranks may lose some of the best of the players mentioned above and this would serve to lower the standard of Davis Cup play. Not in many years has there been so much uncertainty regarding the future of amateur lawn tennis in the United States and it is going to take skillful handling to lead it along the right course.

* * *

Must Be Some Kind of a Record

According to an Associated Press story, Grant Hutchinson, halfback on the Brigham Young University team, did all the scoring for both teams when his team defeated the Colorado Teachers recently by a score of 6 to 2. When the Teachers blocked a Brigham Young punt, Hutchinson fell on the ball behind his own goal line for a safety, which gave his opponents 2 points. Then he scored a touchdown for his own team, which gave his team 6 points, all of which must be some kind of a record.

Minors to Begin Play Nov. 9 With Two Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 21—The International Hockey League will open its 1933-34 campaign on Thursday, Nov. 9, according to a tentative schedule drafted by President Charles S. King of Windsor. The schedule will be officially checked by league managers and directors at a meeting in Detroit next Thursday.

Cleveland at London and Windsor at Detroit are the games listed for the Nov. 9 send-off. Detroit plays in Windsor the next night. London opens at Cleveland Saturday, Nov. 11, and Syracuse at Buffalo. Sunday, Nov. 12, Buffalo shifts to Syracuse to help open the season in that city. The schedule calls for the customary 22 home and 22 away games for each team.

Eastern Football Scores

Harvard		**Princeton**	
33-Bates	0	40-Amherst	0
34-N. Hampshire	0	45-Williams	0
67	0	85	0
Yale		**Colgate**	
14-Maine	7	47-St. Lawrence	0
14-Wash. & Lee	0	25-Rutgers	2
28	7	72	2
Columbia		**Brown**	
39-Lehigh	0	26-R. I. State	0
15-Virginia	6	13-Springfield	6
54	6	39	6
Dartmouth		**West Point**	
41-Norwich	0	19-Mercer	6
39-Vermont	6	32-Virginia M. I.	0
14-Bates	0	52-Delaware	0
94	6	103	6
Carnegie Tech.		**New York**	
25-Temple	0	0-W. V. Wesleyan	3
3-Xavier	0	13-Lafayette	12
28	0	13	15
Cornell		**Annapolis**	
48-St. Lawrence	7	12-William & M.	0
28-Richmond	7	25-Mercer	6
0-Michigan	40	6-Pittsburgh	34
76	54	43	40
Pennsylvania		**Syracuse**	
9-F. & M.	0	52-Clarkson	0
		40-Ohio Wesleyan	0
9	0	92	0
Pittsburgh		**Rutgers**	
9-Wash. & Jeff.	0	10-F. & M.	0
21-West Virginia	0	21-Providence	0
34-Navy	6	2-Colgate	25
64	6	33	25

Mrs. Jean Jones Wins Title

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Jean Jones of Richmond yesterday won the middle Atlantic women's golf championship, defeating Lily Harper of Portsmouth, 1 up, with a 20-foot putt for a birdie 4 at the 459-yard eighteenth green. One down at the turn, Mrs. Jones rallied to shoot the incoming nine in 40 strokes, one over women's par, to turn back the 17-year-old girl who had assumed the rôle of "Jack (or rather Jill) the Giant Killer" in the tournament. Mrs. Jones played consistently in the tournament from the opening day, when she won the medal with an 85. Her medal card yesterday was 86, as against an 88 for Miss Harper.

New Finances for Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Prospects of Buffalo's participation in the International Hockey League were brighter yesterday as a result of a new financing plan announced by the Buffalo Hockey Club. Under the plan, worked out by directors at a meeting Thursday, the club will go into a "friendly receivership" and Frank B. Baird, Buffalo capitalist, will advance sufficient money to enable signing of players to start the season. With the new financial set-up completed the next job of the Bison officials will be signing a manager and calling players for practice.

Manager Gibson Reappointed

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 (AP)—George Gibson today was reappointed manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team. Announcement that "Gibby" will be retained for the 1934 season was made by William E. Benswanger, president of the club. Pilot of the team for the last two years, Gibson was believed by many Pirate followers to be "through," and only this week it was reported that contract negotiations had been postponed until later in the year.

Rangers Start Training

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (Canadian Press)—With a dozen players on hand and the others due within 24 hours, Lester Patrick's New York Rangers will be 19 strong when they start training today for the National Hockey League campaign. Three exhibition games have been arranged for the Rangers. They will face the Boston Bruins at Quebec in a matinée game Oct. 29, the Canadiens at Kingston on Nov. 2 and the Maroons at the Forum, Nov. 4.

College Soccer Results

Haverford 4, Princeton 0.
Syracuse 4, Lehigh 0.

Buenos Aires Is Site Of National Stadium

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—A national stadium seating 100,000 persons, and offering a site for major track events, international football games, military spectacles and possibly the Olympic Games, will be built in Buenos Aires as soon as Congress appropriates the 6,000,000 pesos (about $2,350,000) which the Government has agreed to contribute.

The government-subsidized Club de Gimnasia y Esgrima will erect the structure, with reinforced concrete. A law authorizing the stadium was passed in 1921, but final plans of the architect have only recently been approved.

When Argentina entertains the Olympic Games, possibly in the 1940's, it intends to hold the track, field and aquatic events in Buenos Aires and the winter sports at one of the Andean resorts.

Only Ten Teams Left In Six-Day Bike Race

Boston Six-Day Bicycle Standing
Fifth Day

Teams	Miles	Laps	Pts.
Walthour-Reboli	1162	9	235
DeVito-Manera	1162	9	127
Lands-Ritter	1162	8	260
Hill-Crossley	1162	8	227
Croley-Grimm	1162	8	135
Panatierre-DeFillipo	1162	8	132
Dempsey-Miller	1162	7	268
McNamara-Seufert	1162	7	247
Spencer-Debaets	1162	7	215
Keith-LaFenetre	1162	7	137

Points determine winners only when teams are tied on miles and laps at finish of race.

Out of 13 starting teams there are now only 10 left to ride the final day of the Boston six-day bicycle race underway at the Boston Garden. The team of Sheehan and Keating dropped out Thursday, while Silver and Black went out yesterday. Servignini and Winter, partners of Reboli and Jimmy Walthour, respectively, were forced to withdraw and the remaining partners teamed to finish.

The entire field was under the severest sort of pressure last night with the lead frequently changing. The team of Spencer and Debaets received a serious setback late last night when Spencer crashed over the top rail and into the box seats, but it is hoped that he will resume riding today. Soon after Walthour and Reboli teamed, they notified the other teams that a real threat is on tap. They rode from back of the field to a tie with Manera and Devito.

Providing no more mishaps occur, a day and evening of almost continued action is promised. Hill and Crossley, the favorites, along with Lands and Ritter, are in a four-team tie for second place and too close to the leaders for the latter's comfort. With only two laps separating the last-place teams from those in first place, the race is a toss-up as to which team will eventually out-distance the others.

Finnish Athletes Suspended

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 21 (AP)—Three of Finland's most famous Olympic athletes and Ossian Roschier, an athletic promoter, today were suspended by the Finnish Amateur Athletic Association for periods ranging from a year to life. Those suspended: Lauri A. Lehtinen, Olympic 5000-meter champion, until June 1, 1934, for refusal to participate in a Finnish-English meet. Ossian Roschier, promoter, for two years for allegedly offering split in profits of a meet to Paavo Nurmi and Edwin Vide. Eino Purje, Olympic runner, for life, for competing as a professional against Jules Ladoumegue, of France. Antero Kivi, second in discus 1920 Olympics, for life, for "conduct unworthy a sportsman."

Patrick Names Referees

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (AP)—Frank Patrick today took his first official action as managing director of the National Hockey League by naming the referees for the season opening Nov. 9. Those selected are: Mike Rodden, Odie Cleghorn, George Mallinson, Eusebe Daigneault, Bobby Hewitson, Jerry Goodman, Cy. Denneny, Ag. Smith, Bill Stewart, Ken Paul, Harry Cameron and Jack Cameron. As referees, to serve only if one of the regular referees is incapicitated, are: Dinny Dinsmore, Ed. French, Bert Corbeau, Vic Wagner and Billy Bell.

Canadian Women's Tennis

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21—The Canadian intercollegiate women's tennis championship lies between Queen's and Toronto as a result of the first-round matches on Friday, the locals having scored eight victories and Toronto five while Western Ontario and McMaster were successful in only one match. Altogether 11 singles and two doubles matches were played with Doreen Kenny of Queen's, last year's singles champion, scoring three victories in the singles.

Minor Sports Council

Joseph F. Ferriter '34 of Brattleboro, Vt., has been elected president of the Harvard Minor Sports Council. Melville F. Heath Jr. '34 of West Newton has been elected secretary.

McGill Retains Track and Field College Title

Wins Canadian Championship and Trophy for Third Successive Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21—McGill University of Montreal retains possession of the McGill Trophy, emblematic of the Canadian intercollegiate track and field championship, for the third year, as a result of its victory in the annual meet which was held here on Friday. At the conclusion of the program McGill had a total of 73 points to 38 for Toronto and 24 for Queen's.

The meet was featured by the breaking of three of the records, all in the field events. Meiklejohn, former University of Michigan weightman, set new marks in the shotput and the discus, while Zvonkin of Queen's broke the previous mark in the javelin. In addition, Fritz of Queen's equalled the record in the 220-yard dash.

No less than four athletes scored double victories. Fritz won the 229 and 440 yards, while Phil Edwards, former New York University star, was first in the half and the mile and second to Fritz in the quarter. This made him the highest individual point-scorer of the meet. Passmore of Toronto won both the hurdles events, while Meiklejohn won the discus and shotput. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Goodfellow, McGill; Dore, Toronto, second; Way, Queen's, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Fritz, Queen's; Goodfellow, McGill, second; Dore, Toronto, third. Time—22.2s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Fritz, Queen's; Edwards, McGill, second; McGuire, Toronto, third. Time—50.8s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Edwards, McGill; Hassler, McGill, second; Bonnell, Queen's, third. Time—2m. 3.6s.

One Mile Run—Won by Edwards, McGill; Goode, McGill, second; McGladdery, Toronto, third. Time—4m. 39s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Passmore, Toronto; Hickey, Toronto, second; Lamb, McGill, third. Time—15.8s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Passmore, Toronto; Wisdom, McGill, second; Hickey, Toronto, third. Time—26s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by McGill (Hassler, Amaron, Nobbs and Wisdom); Toronto (McGuire, Campbell, Dore and Little), second; Queen's (Fritz, Smyth, Running and Johnston), third. Time—3m. 34.6s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Meiklejohn, McGill; Zvonkin, Queen's, second; Anderson, McGill, third. Distance—39ft. 2⅝in. (new intercollegiate record).

Discus Throw—Won by Meiklejohn, McGill; Westheuser, Toronto, second; Zvonkin, Queen's, third. Distance—122ft. 3-10in. (new intercollegiate record).

Javelin Throw—Won by Zvonkin, Queen's; Monahan, McGill, second; Redwell, McGill, third. Distance—162ft. 10½⅛in. (new intercollegiate record).

Running Broad Jump—Won by Weldon, Toronto; Crabtree, McGill, second; Johnston, Queen's, third. Distance—20ft. 10¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by Stewart, Toronto; McLeod, McGill, second; McArthur, Toronto, third. Height—10ft. 6in.

College Football Results

Abilene Christian 19, John Tarleton 0.
Austin 6, Howard Payne 6.
Birm.-Southern 0, Millsaps 0.
Bluffton 12, Defiance 0.
Cape Girard T. 13, Maryville T. 0.
Carleton 6, St. Olaf 0.
Carson-Newman 25, Tusculum 7.
Catholic 35, Chattanooga 0.
Circleville 0, Grandview 0.
C. Okla. T. 13, S. E. Okla. T. 0.
Coe 19, Iowa S. T. 0.
Columbia C. 13, Willamette 0.
Cornell C. 14, Monmouth 13.
Dayton 13, Findlay 12.
Drake 13, Grinnell 0.
Duquesne 14, Detroit 0.
East Georgia 38, Brewton 13.
E. C. Okla. T. 12, W. Texas T. 0.
Fairmont T. 19, California (Pa) T. 2.
Fort Hays 19, Southwestern 13.
Geneva 14, Waynesburg 7.
Georgia 13, Mercer 12.
Hampton 6, Bluefield 6.
Haskell 0, Emporia T. 0.
Idaho (SB) 33, Montana Mines 13.
Indiana S. T. 30, Central N. 6.
Johns Hopkins 34, Loyola 0.
Kalamazoo 20, Zion City C. 6.
Kent State 0, Ashland 0.
Louisiana N. 19, Lon Morris 0.
McPherson 7, Baker 0.
Milwaukee T. 7, Oshkosh T. 6.
Minot T. 29, Valley City T. 6.
Missouri Valley 25, Kemper 0.
Murray Aggies 8, Chilocco 0.
Muskingum 15, Heidelberg 6.
Nebraska (B) 0, Kearney T. 0.
Nevada 13, Pacific Freshmen 6.
New Mexico N. 3, Colorado C. 0.
North Dakota 0, Superior 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 37, Friends 6.
Oklahoma M. A. 25, East Okla. C. 6.
Oregon 19, Idaho 0.
Oregon N. 38, St. Martins 0.
Ottawa 21, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Pacific Lutheran 6, Albany C. 0.
Penn 6, Parsons 0.
Redlands 28, Santa Barbara St. 0.
Salem 13, W. V. Wesleyan 7.
San Diego State 6, La Verne 0.
St. Thomas 7, Hamline 0.
St. Viator 52, Elmhurst 0.
Simpson 20, Buena Vista 3.
Sioux Falls 6, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
S. C. A. & M. 33, Allen 0.
Temple 13, West Virginia 7.
Tenn. Wes. 6, Lenoir-Rhyne 6.
Texas Tech 40, Louisiana Tech 10.
Trinity 13, Stephen F. Austin 0.
Valparaiso 20, Ball S. T. 0.
Washburn 6, Pittsburgh T. 0.
Washington 19, Bradley 7.
Wash. & Jeff. 8, Xavier 0.
Wayne T. 6, Omaha 6.

Costello Wins Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 21—Robert Costello of McGill University won the McColl Trophy, emblematic of the Canadian intercollegiate golf championship, on Friday, by a margin of three strokes, over Rod Phelan of Toronto and Russell Ward of McGill. Costello turned in cards of 80—83—163 for the 36-hole medal event, while Phelan had 85—81—166 and Ward, 84—82—166. Four players each from McGill, Toronto, McMaster and Royal Military College competed in the event, while the teams from McGill and Toronto played for the Ruttan Trophy. In the singles McGill secured a 9-to-6 lead in the singles, with the Scotch foursomes scheduled for Saturday.

Connelly vs. Watt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21—Edwin Connelly of Queen's and Laird Watt of McGill will meet on Saturday for the Canadian intercollegiate singles tennis title, the pair having advanced through the draw to the final. The tournament attracted 20 players, four each from McGill, Queen's, Toronto, Royal Military College and Montreal, and there were 10 entries in the doubles which reached the semifinal on Friday. McGill leads in the team championship with seven points, while Queen's have six, Toronto and Montreal four each and R. M. C. one.

Fletcher Elected

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (AP)—Samuel Fletcher of this city was last night elected president and secretary of the New England division of the American Soccer League. Other officers were elected as follows: John C. Ross of Providence, vice-president, and Robert Cumming of Pawtucket, treasurer. Fletcher has been secretary of the American League for the past few years, and Mr. Ross is a veteran member of the council of the United States Football Association.

Amateur Hockey In Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Amateur hockey will be tried on a major scale for the first time in this city, beginning Nov. 15, when Emil Iverson, former manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, opens his Amateur Hockey Association season at the Coliseum. The league is composed of 18 teams, six in the major class and the others in minor divisions. Competition will continue until March 25.

College Cross-Country Results

New Hampshire 26, Harvard 30, Dartmouth 72.
Princeton 15, Lafayette 40.
Bowdoin 19, Syracuse 41.

Hoppe Challenged By Welker Cochran At Cushion-Carom

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Welker Cochran of San Francisco, world champion at three-cushion billiards, has challenged W. F. Hoppe of New York, world champion at cushion-carom billiards, for a title match.

Hoppe annexed this new title, which practically had remained unclaimed for many years, last May in Chicago when he defeated Jake Schaefer in a 1500-point match by the score of 1500 to 1010 in 233 innings. Hoppe won five out of the six blocks.

The challenge from the three-cushion champion calls for 2000 points—in 10 blocks of 200 points each, at any date and location agreeable to the present champion. The match will probably be concluded before Thanksgiving.

In adding the title of world cushion-carom champion to that of the 18.1 balkline title, which he has retained undisputed for many years, Hoppe established three new world records at the cushion-carom style of play. He set a new high run record of 53, as compared with a 38 set by George F. Slosson in 1883. In the third block of this match he ran 250 billiards in 22 innings for an individual average of 11.36 for a 250-point game. His grand average for the six blocks (1500) points was 6.43.

Cochran's last meeting with Hoppe was in Chicago last March when Hoppe defeated the three-cushion title holder in a three-cushion match 600 to 567 in 573 innings. Each player won six blocks, with Cochran scoring a high run of 13.

Presbyterians Call For Greater Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Oct. 21—Here to participate in a celebration of the establishment of Presbyterianism in the wilderness of Kentucky 150 years ago, Dr. John McDowell of New York, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in an interview said:

"The NRA needs the spirit of Christ to animate it for effectiveness. Let the spirit of Christ prevail and fear will be banished, faith will be recovered, work will be provided, and peace will take up its abode in hearts and homes. Loyalty to the spirit of Christ will lead the way to economic emancipation for America and the world."

Dr. Ernest Thompson of Charleston, W. Va., moderator, and other church dignitaries, also participated. On Oct. 20, 1783, the Rev. David Rice of Virginia preached his first sermon in Kentucky, where he had come to answer the call of pioneers, who established three small churches in the vicinity of Fort Harrod. He also established the first free school in Kentucky, near Danville, where for three years he taught in a log cabin which he called "Transylvania Seminary."

Home Viewed As Best Agency For Character Development

World's Fair Audience Told by Dr. White Its Value in Forming Individualities Will Remain Despite Economic Decline

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Home's value as an agency in developing the individualities of its members will remain, regardless of any decline in the home's economic and social importance, it was declared here yesterday by Dr. Edna Noble White of Detroit, addressing a world's fair audience. Dr. White spoke on "Women in the Home," one of a series of lectures held by the Chicago Women's Club in the Illinois Host building.

"Women will be foolish if they do not release every activity that may be satisfactorily done outside," said Dr. White, who is director of the Merrill-Palmer School, an endowed center for teaching child care. "They should preserve, however, the activities that have made the home the most satisfactory agency for developing character."

Traditional home practices, she said, must be modified and directed by the needs of the family and the demands of modern life. Education for home-making faces the task of keeping abreast of the changes in the family, said Dr. White. It is a bewildering problem, she added, requiring the best thought of all educators.

In the newer department of education for leisure the crafts and skills may be included as constructive outlets, but to give them the major place in training for home-making shows a lack of understanding, in her opinion, of fundamental objectives in "this sphere of human life."

The application of the physical sciences to the problems of living, she said including home making and child rearing, has made the task of the home-maker and mother one that challenges the most liberal training that can be given. The institutions responsible for training women, she believes, are indicating their appreciation of this fact in offering new study opportunities.

"The family," Dr. White said, "has been recognized as the most important single influence in shaping the character of children. Studies of children reared in groups, even under admirable physical conditions, reveal the necessity for personal and affectional relationships in building character."

So far, in her opinion, no agency has been found that is effective as a general substitute for the family and the home. She finds less talking and writing in the United States about communal forms of living and thinks that may be the experience of Russia has disillusioned many of those who formerly advocated this substitute for the family.

Dr. White was for seven years head of the department of home economics and director of the home economics extension division of Ohio State University. She is a former president of the American Home Economics Association.

A. F. of L. Issues 700 New Union Charters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—American Federation of Labor officials believe they have boosted their paid-up membership considerably above the old all-time record of 4,078,740 who were on the rolls in 1920.

Exact figures, though, will not be available until after the end of the calendar year. By that time, William Green, president, and other officers expect the total will be well above 5,000,000; already they have set 10,000,000 as the next immediate goal.

As evidence of the continuing swing toward unionization since NRA, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, says that 700 charters had been issued by his organization to new unions since July.

Officials of the federation also were elated today by the fact that establishment of new unions had not slumped since the spurt that followed enactment of the recovery act. October issued more new charters than in all of July and August—around 380.

Democracy Favored By New Zealander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The British Commonwealth of Nations is the most potent agency helping the world toward better world order, in the opinion of Mr. William Downie Stewart, former Minister of Finance and Customs in New Zealand, in a recent address here.

A brief survey of the growth of autocracy in Europe during post-war years was given by the speaker, who believes that the dictatorships in Europe will fall, one by one. The swing to dictatorship rather than retaining democratic government has been seen many times in history.

No system of economic freedom has yet been worked out by any system of democracy to give every individual reasonable livelihood without servitude of some sort, he pointed out. This lack of economic freedom in times of stress causes the unemployed to look at any system guaranteeing work and pay. But great as the faults of democracy may be, it is only under democracy that the individual has an opportunity for development and growth.

Only Three Taxes In 'Model Plan' Of National Group

Property, Income and Business Named for Levies

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 21 (AP)—A so-called "model plan" for taxation by states was presented to the National Tax Association before the twenty-sixth annual convention of the association, closed Oct. 19.

The model plan called for a property tax to be levied on real property and tangible personal property within the State, a personal income tax to be levied at graduated rates, and a business tax to be levied by each state on the net income derived from business in the State.

The Model Plan Committee, appointed in 1932, is headed by C. J. Bullock, president of the Harvard Economic Society.

"It is observable," said the report, "that little attention so far has been paid to the simple truth of history, that the power controlling the purse in the long run controls other things.

"Those who believe a federal form of government is necessary should not forget that increased economy and efficiency may be purchased at too great a price if the states are made in too great a degree dependent upon the Federal Government for collection and distribution of revenues."

Under the present system of collecting, the taxpayer is invited to fall into the slough of delinquency," the convention was told by Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University.

A more drastic system by which the budget would be set up, valuations made, taxes collected and property sold for down payment of taxes in rapid succession was Professor Fairchild's recommendation. He urged the appointment rather than the election of tax collecting officers, payment by salaries instead of fees, and suggested that banks be the official receivers of taxes.

Railroad Moving Required For Work on Oregon Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Relocation of several miles of railroad and of the Columbia River Highway will be necessary with the immediate release of $20,000,000 to start construction on the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River 40 miles east of Portland, according to Mr. R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer.

A new town will come into existence on the site of the town of Cascade, which played an important part in the history of the northwest during the Indian uprisings of a century ago. The new town will take its name from the site of the dam, Bonneville. Original plans for a 72-foot dam to eventually cost $31,000,000 have been approved with only slight revision. Work is scheduled to get under way soon.

After 25 Years!

The Monitor Moves To a New Home

Moving day for The Christian Science Monitor! After 25 years in a building, now outgrown, but built two and a half decades ago to house this international daily newspaper, the Monitor is moving. On the 25th anniversary of its founding the Monitor moves into its new $4,000,000 Publishing House, a building covering more ground space than any other public building in Boston.

To celebrate these important events in its history it will celebrate

Progress Week
November 20-25, 1933

when it will publish six outstanding issues with pictorial supplements each day of this week. These special issues will give the history of The Christian Science Monitor—its aims and accomplishments for the past 25 years. In addition, able writers in America and Europe will be asked to give an account of the outstanding events of the past 25 years in art, music, literature, invention and natural science. Each issue will also carry two facsimile pages of the first issue of the Monitor, and there will be interesting accounts of the evolution of the daily newspaper—to mention but one of the many interesting feature articles.

The six issues with the supplements costs only 30 cents. Take this opportunity of knowing your paper's past and present, and go with it in its hopes for an eventful future.

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Lindbergh Kidnaping To Get Consolidated Help of Government

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Recent success in rounding up kidnapers has prompted the Department of Justice to undertake a fuller, coordinated investigation of the 20-months-old Lindbergh kidnaping.

Sanctioned by President Roosevelt in his desire to consolidate all kidnaping investigations under the Department of Justice the move follows disclosure of the withdrawal from the case of the lone income tax investigator who has been working on it.

This agent, Mr. Frank Wilson, of Capone income tax investigation fame, was taken off the case this week by Mr. Elmer L. Irey, chief of the internal revenue bureau's intelligence unit, and returned to his former duties. They refused to discuss the matter further, but it was learned Mr. Wilson's withdrawal had White House approval.

At the same time Atty.-Gen. Homer S. Cummings, after conferences with the President, ordered Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the division of investigation, to assume jurisdiction over federal activities in the Lindbergh case, with a view to giving New Jersey authorities full benefit of data on known kidnapers amassed by the division since passage of the federal kidnaping law.

A reward of $25,000 still awaits the person or persons who bring the slayers to justice. It was offered by the New Jersey Legislature after the baby's body was found a few miles from the Lindberghs' Hopewell, N. J., estate on May 12, 1932. It has never been withdrawn.

Quebec Power Co. Surplus

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The Quebec Power Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, gross revenue of $2,856,745, as compared with $3,174,685 for the like period in 1932. Operating expenses, taxes, exchange on interest payments and fixed charges amounted to $2,300,511, compared with $2,457,568 for 1932, leaving surplus before depreciation and income tax of $658,233 compared with $717,019 for the first nine months of 1932.

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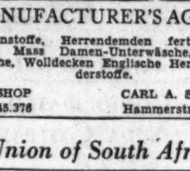

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asheville, N. C.

OFTEN an apparently insignificant matter may have an important bearing upon the life of a community.

Recently, the Asheville police, under instructions from their new chief, W. J. Everett, have been attaching "Welcome to Asheville" tags to automobiles bearing out-of-state license plates, which they have found parked in the business sections.

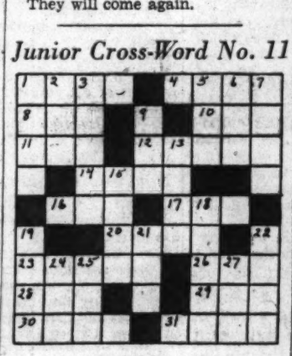
The tags read: "Welcome to Asheville 'In the Land of the Sky.' Park Here as Long as You Like Today. . . . We trust that your stay in our city will be enjoyable in every respect. If we can be of any service to you in any way, please don't hesitate to call on us.—Asheville Police Department."

On the reverse side is stated: "This Courtesy Card is for out-of-town visitors only, and is good for date shown on reverse side. For you we extend the time on limited parking space, but ask you to observe the following traffic regulations: . . ."

Chief Everett's thoughtfulness in this matter makes for instant and widespread good will among visitors, who are made to feel that real thought has been given to their convenience.

They will come again.

Junior Cross-Word No. 11



Across

1—Dainty.
4—Employed.
8—Compass point (ab.).
10—Exist.
11—Conjunction.
12—Boy's name.
14—English school for boys.
16—To make (suffix).
17—Member of a North American Indian tribe.
20—Lower part of the ear.
22—Quavering sound.
26—Male sheep.
28—White metal.
29—Tear.
30—Sums up.
31—Felines.

Down

1—Tidy.
2—Hotel.
3—Gives up.
5—Pouch.
6—Epoch.
7—Skin.
9—Sound of a dove.
13—To slight.
15—Relate.
18—Land
19—Girl's name.
21—Aged.
23—Mischievous children.
24—To clear.
25—Illinois bounds this state on west (ab.).
27—Small island in a river or lake.

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Australia

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(Continued)

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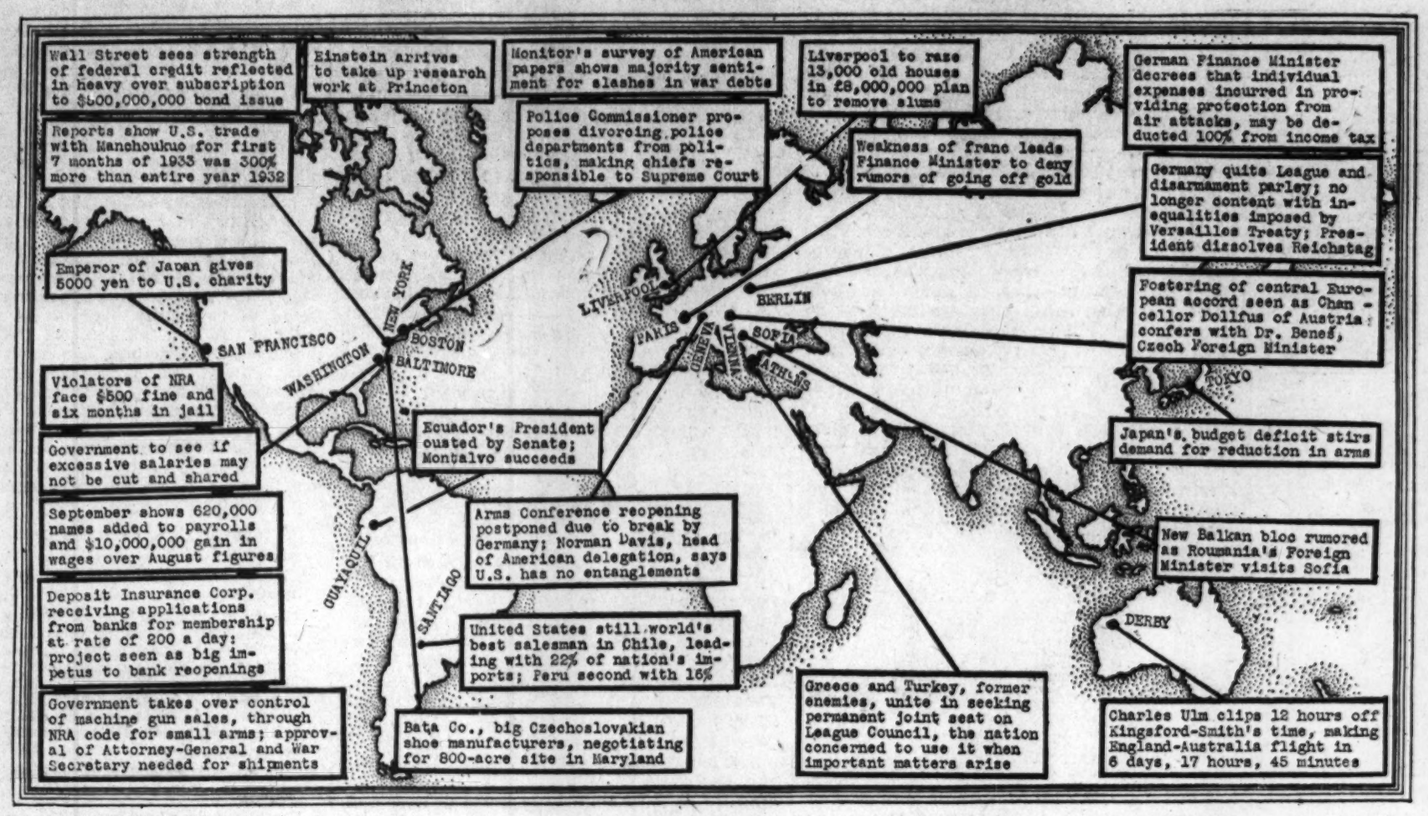
Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wall Street sees strength of federal credit reflected in heavy over subscription to $.00,000,000 bond issue
Einstein arrives to take up research work at Princeton
Monitor's survey of American papers shows majority sentiment for clashes in war debts
Liverpool to raze 13,000 old houses in £8,000,000 plan to remove slums
German Finance Minister decrees that individual expenses incurred in providing protection from air attacks, may be deducted 100% from income tax
Reports show U.S. trade with Manchoukuo for first 7 months of 1933 was 300% more than entire year 1932
Police Commissioner proposes divorcing police departments from politics, making chiefs responsible to Supreme Court
Weakness of franc leads Finance Minister to deny rumors of going off gold
Germany quits League and disarmament parley; no longer content with inequalities imposed by Versailles Treaty; President dissolves Reichstag
Emperor of Japan gives 5000 yen to U.S. charity
Fostering of central European accord seen as Chancellor Dollfus of Austria confers with Dr. Benes, Czech Foreign Minister
Violators of NRA face $500 fine and six months in jail
Ecuador's President ousted by Senate; Montalvo succeeds
Japan's budget deficit stirs demand for reduction in arms
Government to see if excessive salaries may not be cut and shared
September shows 620,000 names added to payrolls and $10,000,000 gain in wages over August figures
Arms Conference reopening postponed due to break by Germany; Norman Davis, head of American delegation, says U.S. has no entanglements
New Balkan bloc rumored as Roumania's Foreign Minister visits Sofia
Deposit Insurance Corp. receiving applications from banks for membership at rate of 200 a day; project seen as big impetus to bank reopenings
United States still world's best salesman in Chile, leading with 22% of nation's imports; Peru second with 16%
Government takes over control of machine gun sales, through NRA code for small arms; approval of Attorney-General and War Secretary needed for shipments
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Efface, effectual—The first vowel in each is short.

Restitution, constitutes—The *u* in each is long. The effort to avoid *res-ta-too'-shun* and *con'-sta-toots* is worth while.

Atrocities—The *o* is short. It is long, of course, in "atrocious."

Civil—The second *i* is sounded exactly like the first.

Incubus—The word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "upon," and *cubare*, "to lie down," their significance being readily apparent in our word "incubate." The ancients, however, believed that an *incubus* was a demon which would bear down its weight upon persons in their sleep, so that they could neither move nor speak. The use of the word was extended to apply to a nightmare, or a fitful stupor. Sound it *in'-ku-bus* (*i* short, first *u* "quick-long," second clipped).

Annihilate—Sound the *h*, *a-ni'-hih-late*; avoid *a-ni'-a-late*.

Criminal—*Crim'-ih-nal*, not *crih'-muh-nul*.

Lemuel—*Lem'-u-el*.

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* "quick-long, *i* short).

Ezekiel—Preferably four syllables, *E-zee'-kih-el*.

"Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have" (James 4:2)—The Greek verb rendered "lust" is literally "to set one's heart upon, long for, covet" (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon: 238); and that translated "kill," φονεύετε (*phoneuete*), means more exactly "to do murder"; but some scholars suppose that originally the word was written φθονεῖτε (*phthoneite*), "envy" (cf. Erasmus, Margin of Authorized Version, and Moffatt).

"Ye double minded" (James 4:8)—This is a literal rendering of the Greek, but various other translations are possible, such as "wavering, uncertain, doubtful, divided in interest" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Weymouth renders, "You who are half-hearted towards God."

"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths" (Jer. 6:16)—This is translated by Moffatt as follows: "'Stand at the crossroads,' the Eternal said, 'and look for the old path.'"

"The day cometh, that shall burn as an oven" (Mal. 4:1)—"To burn as an oven" was a favorite Hebrew simile implying fierce and rapid destruction; since the fuel ignited inside the oven, "stubble" (as here), or "grass" (Matt. 6:30), gave quick and intense heat. When the oven was sufficiently heated, thin pieces of dough were applied to the inside walls, and were quickly baked.

"Shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings" (Mal. 4:2)—It is of interest to compare this verse with Psalm 139:9, referring to the "wings of the morning." The mention of "wings" is generally taken to be an Oriental metaphor referring to the outspread rays of the sun as it rises out of the desert (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Note in this connection the Way-shower's statement in John 8:12, "I am the light of the world," followed by the promise that his followers "shall have the light of life."

"Is it not destruction to the wicked? and a strange punishment to the workers of iniquity?" (Job 31:3)—The Hebrew word rendered "destruction" is literally "distress or calamity" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon); while that translated "a strange punishment" is more exactly "misfortune or calamity" (ibid.). So the Revised Version renders: "Is it not a calamity to the unrighteous, and disaster to the workers of iniquity?"

"Thou compassest my path and my lying down" (Psalms 139:3)—The word rendered "compass" means literally "winnow or sift" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon), and when used figuratively, as here, the "sifting" suggests "careful, minute examination," as in our phrase "to sift evidence" (cf. Webster's).

"The words of King Lemuel, the prophecy that his mother taught him" (Prov. 31:1)—The Hebrew word *Massa* can be rendered "prophecy" (as here), "oracle," or "burden" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon); but many scholars now consider that *Massa* is to be taken simply as a place name. In this case, the reference would be to "Lemuel, King of Massa," which scholars now regard as a logical and justifiable rendering of the original. Thus Moffatt has: "Sayings that Lemuel the King of Massa learned from his mother"; and the Margin of the Revised Version: "The words of Lemuel, King of Massa." "Massa" is supposed to have been a town in Arabia. (See Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible; Bewer: "Literature of the Old Testament.")

"Woe . . . to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine" (Isa. 28:1)—The text of the original Hebrew is uncertain, but some scholars suppose that the reference to the "fat valleys" was inadvertently inserted from verse 4 (cf. Kittel: Biblia Hebraica). If this supposition is correct, the simile would seem to refer to beauty "fading like flower wreaths on a drunkard's brow." This is the view apparently held by Moffatt, who translates the verse: "Woe to the lordly crown of Ephraim and his drunkards! Woe to their wreaths, so fair and rare, flowers fading upon men o'er come with wine."

"The same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren" (I Peter 5:9)—The Greek verb *Epiteleo* can mean either "to accomplish" or "to be appointed to, to impose upon" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Thus Moffatt has: "Learn to pay the same tax of suffering as the rest of your brethren throughout the world"; while Weymouth gives: "Your brethren in other parts of the world are passing through just the same experience."

"Generation of vipers" (Matt. 3:7)—It should be noted that the Greek word *gennemata*, here rendered "generation," does not properly correspond to our modern use of the term with reference to "the mass of beings living at one period" (Webster's). The word means rather "offspring or progeny" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Goodspeed has: "You brood of snakes."

"Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance" (Matt. 3:8)—The Greek *axios* ("meet for"), which comes from a root meaning "to draw down a scale or balance," meant originally "of corresponding weight," and so "of equal or corresponding value" (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon); and since *karpos* ("fruit") is often used metaphorically in the sense of "work, act, deed" (ibid.), one might translate: "Produce deeds to match the repentance you profess." Compare: "Produce fruit that answers to your repentance" (Moffatt); "Produce fruit that will be consistent with your professed repentance" (Goodspeed); "Let your lives prove your change of heart" (Weymouth); "Let your life then prove your repentance" (Twentieth Century New Testament). Incidentally, it may be noted that the Greek word for "repentance" (*metanoia*) means literally "change of mind."

"Whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor" (Matt. 3:12)—Literally, His winnowing-shovel is in his hand and he will thoroughly clean out his threshing-floor." The grain was first threshed on the floor—a large, open space—generally situated on rising ground, so that there would be the more opportunity for the wind to blow away the chaff. The "fan," which closely resembled our "shovel," was used toward the close of the operation, to stir the grain and separate from it what remained of the chaff (see Thayer, Hastings). Compare: "His winnowing fork is in his hand and he will clean up his threshing floor" (Goodspeed); "His winnowing shovel is in his hand and he will make a thorough clearance of his threshing floor" (Weymouth).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE goal of yesterday will be our starting-point tomorrow.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

If!

"Are you in favor of government ownership of industries?" somebody asked of a prominent Senator.

"Yes," replied the Senator, with a knowing wink, "if my party could be in power when it was done."—*Pathfinder.*

Cheapest

"What are the price of the seats, mister?"

"Front seats one shilling, back seats sixpence, and program a penny."

"I'll sit on a program, please."—*Montreal Star.*

—Guerin Meschino, Milan

"Hullo, old man! Are you just back from your holidays, too?"

"No. I haven't been away this year."

"Splendid fellow. Lend me five pounds, will you?"

The Editor's Puzzle

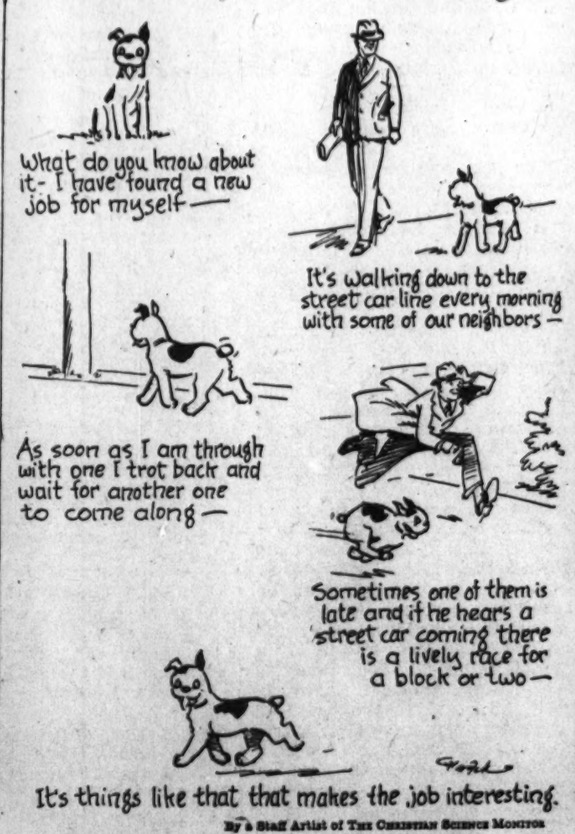
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

161

At first the show was interesting and liked by the most numerous of the two classes of attendants. Having been produced at great expense the author felt it should be a great success from the standpoint of the box office point of view; but the critics not panned the play, but the actors.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


What do you know about it- I have found a new job for myself—
It's walking down to the street car line every morning with some of our neighbors—
As soon as I am through with one I trot back and wait for another one to come along—
Sometimes one of them is late and if he hears a street car coming there is a lively race for a block or two—
It's things like that that makes the job interesting.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

Humorist: A parachute contest was held recently. One man who drifted a long distance before landing explained that he was not a competitor, but merely a camper who had been trying to pitch his tent in a high wind and hadn't let go.

San Francisco Chronicle: What a world! If a politician finds jobs for relatives, that's wicked; if he finds jobs for friends, that's gratitude.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Evs.(Ex.Sat.)$1 to $3.50. Mts. Thrs. & Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th Evs. 8:30

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
Adapted in rhyme by
Arthur GUTTERMAN and Lawrence LANGER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL
PEOPLES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FABIEN SEVITZKY*
CONDUCTOR
*Courtesy of Metropolitan Theatre
TOMORROW at 3:15
$0.50, $0.75, $1—Tax Exempt
Box Office Opens at 2 P. M.

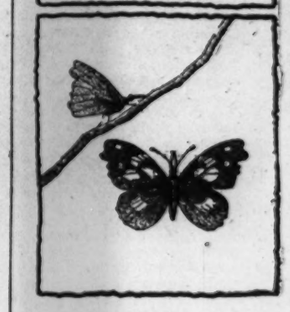
COPLEY Opens Monday, Oct. 23rd
LEON JANNEY
of 'Father's Son' and 'Penrod and Sam' Fame
In Person as "TOMMY"
Seats Now. Evgs. 25c to $1.10. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 25c to 55c inc. tax. Kes. 3170.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Colonial Theatre, Oct. 16-28

Wilbur Mats. Tues., Sat. Evgs. 8:30
2:30 Thurs., Sat. Hancock 4530
National Dramatic Players
with WALTER GILBERT in
BROTHERS
Next Week THE WOMAN OF BRONZE
Mat. 25-35-50 Evs. 25-50-75 Plus Tax

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30
DON COSSACKS
SERGE JAROFF, Conductor
A MALE CHORUS WITHOUT PARALLEL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
BEETHOVEN CYCLE
The Nine Symphonies
Overtures—Concertos—Music to "Egmont"
ORCHESTRA—CHORUS—SOLOISTS
SIX TUESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3—OCT. 31, NOV. 21, JAN. 23, FEB. 13, MAR. 27, APR. 17
Tickets at subscription office, $6, $9, $12, $15 for six concerts.
6 MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS AT 8:15
NOV. 6, NOV. 27, DEC. 18, FEB. 19, MAR. 19, APR. 23
Programs Will Consist of Representative Masterworks
Opening Monday Program:—Mozart—"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"—Tchaikovsky—Three Pieces for Orchestra.—Brahms.—Symphony No. 1.
SUN. AFT. NOV. 5 AT 3:30
KREISLER
Checks Payable to Symphony Hall—Com. 1492

All Nature



Snout Butterfly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE we have the nosiest of butterflies, for the snout butterfly's most distinguishing characteristic is a long nose—really, projecting palpi, or mouthparts, which protrude directly forward, often to one-half the length of the body. Another peculiarity of the group is that males have only four well-developed legs. Females have the usual six.

Wings of the snout butterflies, particularly the fore wings, appear to have undergone snipping treatment with a pair of small scissors, for the margins are jagged and irregular.

The snout butterfly is comparatively small, the wing-spread being about two inches. It is dark brown-black above, marked with copper, orange, and white patches; underneath is a vague pattern of ashy gray on olive brown.

The caterpillar is nearly as distinctive as the adult insect. The body is cylindrical, with a small head, the following segments being greatly enlarged and overtopping this member. It is about an inch in length; it is dark velvety green and his three yellow stripes, one running down the middle of the back, and one along each side. Two dull black "horns" protrude from the swollen segment behind the head.

Larvæ feed largely upon hackberry leaves in the east, and upon wolfberry in Texas and New Mexico.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., corner Hemenway
A Delightful Place to Dine
UPTOWN
Luncheon 11:30-2:30
Dinners 5:30-9:00
Afternoon Tea 3:00 to 5:00
Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a.m.-8 p.m.
Contract and Duplicate Bridge Instructions Monday and Friday Afternoons, 2 P. M. Monday Eves., 8:15 P. M.

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

It's a Pleasure to Dine at the
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
Because the Food Is Always Delicious
LUNCHEON 11-3 DINNER 5-8

Grace Horne's Cerulean Blue
446 STUART ST.
Luncheon—Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 12-2 P. M.
Sunday Buffet Supper with Music 6-8 P. M.

COHASSET, MASS.

The Lobster Claw
South Shore's Newest and Finest Dining Place
Extending 80 Feet Over the Waters of
COHASSET HARBOR
FINEST FOODS! REASONABLE PRICES!
To reach the Lobster Claw, follow Route 3-A

Amusements

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Toward Recognition of Russia

WASHINGTON announcements of negotiations manifestly directed toward American recognition of Russia come as no surprise. Recognition has long been "on the cards" of the New Deal, and since July, when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advanced credits for a Soviet purchase of 30,000,000 pounds of American cotton, early regularization of relations has been expected. President Roosevelt's invitation for a discussion of "common interests" and its acceptance by President Kalinin are further and probably conclusive steps in the process.

It has been increasingly evident in recent months that the policy established by the United States fifteen years ago has become ineffective and artificial. The nonrecognition position was based mainly on three objections:

1. Nonpayment of war debts;
2. Confiscation of American property;
3. Propaganda for a "world revolution."

What is the condition of these bases of policy today?

1. Nonrecognition has proved a poor debt collector. But on several occasions Moscow has signified a willingness to discuss a settlement, although bringing up counter-claims for damages caused by American troops in Russia from 1918 to 1920. Negotiations for recognition afford a natural opportunity for definite settlement of debts as well as other issues between the two countries. Probably as much satisfaction may be expected from Russia as from many war debtors with whom the United States is on good terms but who are nevertheless in open or unacknowledged default.

2. Numerous American firms have already adjusted their claims for property in Russia nationalized during the revolution. Recognition may facilitate further settlements.

3. Fear of a "red menace" has subsided, as has the pressure of propaganda. In 1920 the Communist Party in the United States had 40,000 dues-paying members, but only 12,000 in 1930. Following three years of bitter economic distress, the Communists polled only one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total vote in the presidential election of 1932.

At the same time, Stalin and Litvinoff have changed the whole direction of Russian foreign policy. They have not yet furnished proof of a divorce between the Soviet Government and the Third Internationale, but they have turned, at least temporarily, from the theory that the world could be made safe for Communism only by the overthrow of capitalist countries. They are signing nonaggression pacts and centering Soviet energies on proving the value and worth of Communism in Russia. Moreover, the residence of Soviet trade representatives in the United States during several years has indicated that diplomatic representatives might also live in the country without becoming centers for red propaganda.

All these developments have greatly weakened, if they have not removed, the original reasons for nonrecognition. Taken together they become the strongest reason for recognition. For experience has shown that except where intercourse aggravates differences, nations do well to keep on speaking terms with each other. As Mr. Roosevelt's message to Mr. Kalinin says, the present relation is an abnormal one. And as both presidents agree, the differences which remain between Russia and the United States are more likely to be removed by normal and natural diplomatic intercourse than by continued aloofness.

Mr. Roosevelt has made it very clear that the negotiations commit neither nation to a resumption of relations. This indicates that satisfactory understandings on outstanding claims, affecting either property or propaganda, will precede or accompany recognition. This was the procedure followed when London officially rediscovered the existence of Moscow and it seems a feasible one for Washington.

It will be useful in taking up negotiations if neither country makes false assumptions. Only trouble will be caused by expecting too much. Some advocates of recognition have held out glowing pictures of trade advantages. It is possible that the American Government is particularly interested just now—when it is confronted by extreme discontent among the farmers—in the possibility of finding markets in Russia for some farm products, especially cotton. There may be some immediate advantages in this project, but there are also grave future dangers.

For any extensive development of trade depends far more on credits than on consuls. American sales to Russia rose to $138,000,000 in 1930, while Washington was still officially unaware of the existence of Moscow. And they have dropped to almost nothing, not because other nations recognized Russia, but because they lent her money to buy their goods. Such loans can only be repaid by exports from Russia. And if America is going to make loans, she must get ready to accept payment in Russian goods. Otherwise the loans cannot be repaid and her tragic experience with foreign loans elsewhere in the last few years will be repeated.

Another promised advantage from a resumption of recognition is better coöperation to promote world peace, particularly in the Far East. Some gains might accrue in this direction, but actually Russia and America have worked together at Geneva. Recognition will hardly result in any alliance, and too much may easily be made of the benefits to be obtained in the realm of foreign policy.

On her part Russia may expect too much in the way of an enhancement of Soviet prestige by American recognition. It should be clearly understood what diplomatic relations are. They are the means by which governments of diverse purposes and characters place on a regular and responsible basis the contacts which inevitably develop between them. They are the "how do you do's" of the nations' community life. Recognition will not carry on America's part approval of Communism or atheism, nor on Russia's part approval of Capitalism or Christianity.

With adequate understanding of the difficulties to be solved, and with sincerity of purpose, it should be useful for Russia and America to explore the path toward normal and friendly relations. Individual Russians and Americans find it quite possible to get along on good terms, despite divergent social and political ideals. Their governments should do as much.

Beer and Bribery

IN ENGLAND recently the Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association held a meeting. Quite pertinently, a report of it by "A Social Student" in the London Observer is headed "Instructive Candour."

"We want to get the beer-drinking habit instilled into thousands, almost millions, of young men who do not at present know the taste of beer," was the statement calmly made to the gathering by a speaker described as the director of the Brewers' Society. Lamenting the fact that, by spending his spare cash on cinemas and football games, the British worker is letting "the brewer go by the board," this amazingly frank gentleman outlines a publicity campaign in which he leaves nothing undone.

Newspaper advertising, billposting, illuminated signs, distribution of literature, lectures and articles by prominent persons have their place in this campaign, but by no means do they exhaust the ingenuity of this propagandist of beer. Inspired news items, for instance. "There are plenty of footballers, plenty of cricketers, plenty of prize fighters who would like to appear in the press saying that their strength is derived from beer," he told his hearers.

Unblushingly this superpublicity promoter proposed bribery of newspapers:

> If we begin advertising in the press, we shall see that the continuation of our advertising is contingent upon the fact that we get editorial support as well in the same papers. In that way, it is wonderful how you can educate public opinion generally without making it too obvious that there is a publicity campaign behind it all.

At this point the reader may wonder at the nice restraint exercised in heading the report "Instructive Candour," and feel that "Amazing Impudence" would more nearly fit the situation.

Workers for temperance in the United States already view with regret the flood of advertising even now inundating their country before repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They concur with the recent finding of the Royal Commission on Licensing regarding liquor advertising in British newspapers that "there is cause for some alarm in this flow of advertisement." They will heartily indorse the statement concluding the article in the Observer:

> The moral is obvious. It is to the interests of the state that the consumption of intoxicants should be reduced. The liquor trade, naturally, from its own point of view, requires more customers that it may make more dividends, and therefore plans to stimulate consumption. That is an anti-social position which the state in self-preservation should prevent.

Every indication points to the deliberate intention of the liquor trade in America to present intoxicating drink in alluring guise through advertising. The Administration at Washington has done nothing to avert this sinister peril to the nation, particularly directed at its youth of both sexes. What will the people do about it?

The American Louvre-to-Be

WHY not use some of the funds of the Public Works Administration to erect the long-hoped-for building of the National Gallery of Art on the site set aside for it on the Mall in Washington? A fitting home for the gallery not only would serve educational and cultural purposes, but it would have an immeasurable inspirational value, and give American artists their rightful opportunity to have their work nationally recognized and presented.

Probably America would have no National Gallery of Art to this day had not Theodore Roosevelt decided not to wait for Congress to act and exercised his authority as President and as ex officio head of the Smithsonian Institution.

The pressing need for a National Gallery of Art was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt by the discussion over a bequest made by Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President James Buchanan and once mistress of the White House. She wanted her collection of art objects and paintings to go to the nation, but there seemed to be no means of carrying out her wishes.

In 1904, President Roosevelt tried to provide a way for the gift to reach the nation by asking that a law be passed establishing a national art gallery under Section 5586 of the Revised Statutes, and that the Smithsonian Institution be formally authorized to accept gifts and bequests in its behalf. Congress took no action.

In December, 1904, the same month in which President Roosevelt vainly requested Congress to set up a national gallery of art, Charles L. Freer of Detroit, Mich., wrote the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, offering to turn over to it his extensive art collection and to provide in his will for the erection of a suitable building to house it. For nearly a year, Mr. Freer waited for an answer to his offer. It was rumored that the regents did not consider that the collection was worth preserving in perpetuity and that they doubted the propriety of permitting a private citizen to erect a monument to himself.

As ex officio head of the institution, President Roosevelt called a meeting of the regents at the White House in December, 1905. The argument over accepting the Freer collection lasted till midnight. Finally, President Roosevelt lost patience. Smashing his fist down on his desk, he cried: "Enough, gentlemen, I say take it!"

On Dec. 15, 1906, Mr. Freer renewed his offer, this time addressing the President of the United States. So, at the January meeting of the regents, a year after they had first considered the subject, they agreed to accept his collection. The nation can be thankful that it had a man in power twenty-eight years ago with the vision to see beyond the horizons of the politicians of his day.

If Franklin Roosevelt would now use his authority to obtain for the gallery the home it most decidedly needs, his family would go down in history as leading patrons of American art.

Labor Wins in Norway

"STRONGHOLDS of European Democracy" is a title that has been applied to the three Scandinavian countries, and justification for it was shown by election results in Norway last Monday. The organized labor forces won twenty new seats, while the extremists, both to the Left and to the Right, failed to progress. The heaviest losers were the Conservatives, who had carried on a rather sharp opposition to the Liberal Left minority government of John Ludvig Mowinckel.

The outcome parallels that in Sweden a year ago, but there the Liberal Left minority government of Felix Hamrin resigned at once and in less than a week the country had a Social-Democratic cabinet, which is still in charge. Logically the same thing should happen in Norway. Theoretically they should not attempt to govern until they can impose their will, but in practice the moderate Labor Parties in Sweden and Denmark, as well as in England, have accepted executive responsibility when the popular will has veered their way. While having to postpone many of their extreme demands, they have been able to accomplish a great deal.

In Norway the organized labor forces have been more radical than those in either of the two other Scandinavian countries, and so far they have not attained the power and responsibility of running the Government. No doubt it is a reflection of the essential soundness of the Norwegian temper that they have been most successful when most restrained.

This year, while the workingmen showed a new cohesion and restraint, the others were not able to form a coalition, any more than they were able to utilize their advance at the last election. Instead of a united bourgeois government, the outcome was then a short-lived Agrarian cabinet which will be remembered longest abroad for its ill-fated adventure in occupying a part of Greenland. The logic of the situation now points to early retirement of Mr. Mowinckel, so that Norway, like Sweden and Denmark, will most likely be governed by its organized labor forces—a logical response to the failure of the capitalistic parties to provide for the material well-being of everybody. Like their fellow workers in Sweden, the Norwegian labor forces demand more help for the unemployed.

The Casual Day

Fall

Against warm twilight's glowing nave behold
The humor of a grim discrepancy,
Work of a staling season's whim grown cold—
The stark contortions of a leafless tree.

IMAGINATION is spurred by the report from Mount Wilson, in California, that tells of astronomers witnessing the other day an explosion that happened 3000 years ago on a planet 18,000,000,000,000,000 miles from earth.

* * *

We once read a weird story in which an instrument enabled its inventor to look backward into time and to witness with his own eyes events that had happened on earth ages before.

* * *

> An extravagant fantasy. But an impossibility? We are too Casual to argue the point. But we are impressed with the fact that Einstein holds space to be curved, and that light rays bend, and that the explosion viewed from Mount Wilson was carried over the intervening miles on waves of light.

* * *

Perhaps some future astronomer will make use of those curves in light to take a round-the-universe view, looking from star to star to star and thence around to earth again. Such a view would cover many times 18,000,000,000,000,000 miles; many times 3000 years. And that which is too far back for our history to record, we might see for ourselves!

Demosthenes knew how, and so should Pat McGuire. That, in effect, is the opinion of Commissioner Bolan of the New York police, who has announced a course in English to prepare policemen to be "able to get up at affairs and to creditably discourse on matters of police activity."

* * *

The news report on the course implied it would aid policemen who sometimes use expressions like "boid," "erster" and "youse," and who might, now and then, even split an infinitive. So the commissioner himself may enroll, thus "to [still more] creditably discourse" on how a commissioner would split one.

> Motor vehicles in Italy are increasing at the rate of 10,000 annually. With all roads leading to Rome, it looks as if that city will soon have a use for those perfectly good parking spaces that used to be known as forums.

The freedom of the American press is imperiled, says a prominent American publisher. What we want to know is whether that applies also to the Casual Press.

Hitler Seen Through His Autobiography

Mr Battle, by Adolf Hitler. Abridged and translated by E. T. S. Dugdale. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

HITLER'S autobiography, the handbook of the National Socialist Party, has made history in Germany. Only now, nine years after its first part was originally published, is it made available in translation to the English-speaking world. The American edition is an abridgment of the work in German as republished early this year, comprising the two parts which appeared in 1924 and 1927, respectively.

It is interesting to list, side by side, the things which Hitler, in his book, praises and the things which he condemns. Worthy of laudation are the following: Stern rulers, terrorism, Aryans, England, allied propaganda in the war, preparedness, censorship of the press, fanaticism, personality, a national sense of superiority over others, physical and military training, silence, will power, American immigration restrictions, Roman Catholic dogmatism, oratory, mass suggestion, military aggression, Mussolini. Fit for condemnation are Jews, Communists, parliaments, freedom of the press, German propaganda in the war, pacifism, the German Revolution, higher education for women, France, Russia, hopes in the League of Nations, Germany's old frontiers, acquisition of colonies.

* * *

The following are extracts from this remarkable work.

Dealing with the Austrian question, Hitler writes:

German Austria will have to return to the great German Motherland, but not for economic reasons. No, no! Even if reunion, looked at from that point of view, were a matter of indifference, nay, even if it were actually injurious, it would still have to come. Common blood should belong to a common Reich. The German people have no right to dabble in a colonial policy as long as they are unable to gather their own sons into a common state.

What people expect of a government is thus explained:

Like a woman whose sensibilities are influenced less by abstract reasoning than by an indefinable longing and a respect for superior strength, and who would rather bow to the strong man than dominate the weakling, the people love a stern ruler more than a suppliant and feel more inwardly satisfied by doctrines which suffer no rival than by an admission of liberal freedom, which they have very little idea how to use. They are as little conscious of the shame of being spiritually terrorized as of an abuse of their freedom as human beings, calculated to drive them into revolt; nor are they aware of any intrinsic wrongness in their position. They only see the ruthless strength and brutality of the ruler's determined utterances, to which they always bow in the end.

Among the passages dealing with the Jewish question are these:

The Jewish doctrine of Marxism rejects the aristocratic principle in nature, and in place of the eternal privilege of force and strength sets up the mass and dead weight of numbers. It thus denies the value of the individual among men, combats the importance of nationality and race, thereby depriving humanity of the whole meaning of its existence and culture. . . .

Thus did I now believe that I must act in the sense of the Almighty Creator: by fighting against the Jews I am doing the Lord's work.

Was the World War unavoidable?

It is really unjust to government circles in Vienna to reproach them with having forced on the war which might perhaps have been avoided otherwise. It could not have been avoided, but it might have been postponed for one, or perhaps two, years at most. But the curse of German as well as Austrian diplomacy was that it had always tried to put off the inevitable day of reckoning till it was forced to strike the blow at an unfavorable hour. We may be certain that any further attempt to preserve peace would have brought on the war at a moment still less favorable.

The struggle of 1914 was not forced on the masses, good heavens, but was passionately desired by the whole nation.

War-time propaganda had its own technique:

It was, for instance, fundamentally wrong to paint the enemy in a ridiculous light, as the Austrian and German comic papers made a point of doing in their propaganda: wrong, because, when the enemy was actually met with in the flesh, our men were bound at once to receive a totally different impression of him, which subsequently took its revenge in a most terrible manner; for the German soldier, under the direct impression of the enemy's power of resistance, now felt he had been deceived by the fabricators of his information. . . .

On the other hand, the British and American war propaganda was psychologically correct. By displaying the German, to their own people as a barbarian and a Hun, they were preparing the individual soldier for the horrors of war, and so helped to spare him disappointments. The most terrible of the weapons which now came against him were now for him merely a confirmation of the information which he had already received, and reinforced his faith in the truth of his Government's assertions.

* * *

The state, says the German leader, should control education and the press:

It is an essential interest of state and nation to see that the people do not fall into the hands of bad, ignorant, or indeed ill-disposed teachers. It is the state's duty, therefore, to watch over the people's education and prevent its taking a wrong direction, and it should keep an eye on what the press in particular is doing; for its influence on men is by far the strongest and most penetrating of all, since its action is not transitory but continuous. Its immense importance lies in the uniform and persistent repetition of its teaching.

In the case of female education, the main stress should be laid on bodily training, and after that on development of character, and, last of all, of the intellect. But the one absolute aim of female education must be with a view to the future mother.

Our German nation, which now lies in a state of collapse, kicked at by everybody, needs the suggestive strength produced by self-confidence. This self-confidence must be cultivated in the younger members of the nation from childhood onward. Their whole education and training must be directed toward giving them a conviction that they are superior to others. Through bodily strength and skill the youth must recover faith in the unconquerableness of his nation.

Democracy and parliamentarism:

Democracy in the West today is the forerunner of Marxism, which would be inconceivable without democracy. It is the feeding ground of that world pestilence which is enabled to develop there. In its outward form of expression—the parliamentary system—it appeared as "a monstrosity of filth and fire" (eine Spottgeburt aus Dreck und Feuer), in which, to my regret, the fire seemed to have burnt itself out only too quickly.

The need for force:

How often then did the eyes of my young men shine in response when I explained to them the essentialness of their mission and assured them without cease that all the wisdom of this earth is as nothing unless served, covered, and protected by force, that the mild goddess of peace cannot move unless accompanied by the god of war, and that every great act of peace must be protected and helped by force.

Reconquest of lost territories declared essential:

It is not by flaming protests that oppressed lands are brought back into the embrace of a common Reich, but by a sword ever ready to strike. It is the task of the leaders of a nation, in their domestic policy, to forge that sword; in their foreign policy they must aim at the work of forging, and they must seek comrades.

It is the duty of National Socialists to cling steadfastly to our aims in foreign policy, and these are to assure to the German nation the territory which is due to it on this earth. This form of action is the only one which could justify bloodshed in the eyes of God and of future generations in Germany.

When we talk of new lands in Europe, we are bound to think first of Russia and her border states.

For Germany the course to be adopted is clear. She must never allow two continental powers to arise in Europe. She must regard any attempt to organize a military power on her frontiers, even though merely in the form of a state capable of becoming military, as an aggression against Germany, and must consider it not only a right, but a duty to prevent it by every means, even to the extent of taking up arms.

It must be thoroughly understood that the lost lands will never be won back by solemn appeals to the good God, nor by pious hopes in any League of Nations, but only by force of arms.

Territorial expansion in Europe is preferred to colonial enterprise:

Germany's only hope of carrying out a sound territorial policy lay in acquiring fresh lands in Europe itself. Colonies are useless for that object if they appear unsuitable for settling Europeans in large numbers. In the nineteenth century, however, it was no longer possible to acquire such territory for colonization by peaceful methods. A colonizing policy of that kind could only be realized by means of a hard struggle, which would be far more appropriate for the sake of gaining territory in the continent near home than for lands outside Europe.

For such a policy there was only one possible ally in Europe—England. . . .

No sacrifice would have been too great in order to gain England's affection. It would have meant renunciation of colonies and importance on the sea and refraining from interference with British industry by our competition.

* * *

France:

We must be absolutely clear on the fact that France is the permanent and inexorable enemy of the German nation; the key to her foreign policy will always be her desire to possess the Rhine frontier, and to secure that river for herself by keeping Germany broken up and in ruins.

I believe that there will be a good chance of success if we manage first to isolate France, so that the second struggle shall not be one of Germany against the world, but a defense of Germany against France, who is disturbing her peace and that of the world also.

Not until this is fully understood in Germany, so that the German nation's will to live is no longer wasted in passive defense, but is gathered together for a final settlement with France, shall we be able to bring the eternal and fruitless struggle with that country to a decision.

Why Germany collapsed:

. . . If we review all the causes of the German collapse, the final and decisive one is seen to be the failure to realize the racial problem and, more especially, the Jewish menace.

The defeats on the field of battle of August, 1918, might have been borne with the utmost ease. It was not they which overthrew us; what overthrew us was the force which prepared for those defeats by robbing the nation of all political and moral instinct and strength, by schemes which had been under way for many decades. In ignoring the question of maintaining the racial basis of our nationality, the old Empire disregarded the one and only law which makes life possible on this earth.

How to propagate a movement:

The future of a movement is dependent on the fanaticism, the intolerance even, with which its adherents defend it as the one right course and carry it through in opposition to schemes of similar character. . . .

Mass assemblies are necessary because, while attending them, the individual who feels on the point of joining a young movement and takes alarm if left by himself receives his first impression of a larger community, and this has a strengthening and encouraging effect on most people. He submits himself to the magic influence of what we call "mass-suggestion." The desires, longings, and indeed the strength of thousands is accumulated in the mind of each individual present. A man who enters such a meeting in doubt and hesitation leaves it inwardly fortified; he has become a member of a community. The National-Socialist movement may never ignore this. . . .

Fine oratory by a dominant apostolic character will be more successful in the evening in inducing men, whose powers of resistance are by that late hour sensibly weakened in the natural course, than men who are in full possession of their energy of mind and volition.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Religious Code

ALONG with other organizations that are submitting codes to the NRA for approval comes the Rev. David A. Eaton, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter of Burlington, N. C., with a code of fair dealing for the members of his congregation.

It is a three-point code calling for attendance at worship at least three times a month, participation in Holy Communion at least six times a year, and the giving of at least one-tenth of income to the church.

It is a good thing for church members to reaffirm the promises made at the altar. . . . The individual who allows his church connection to become merely a nominal one is on the way to the neglect of obligations to his church. The man who fulfills through his church his obligations to his God will not fail in his obligations to his fellow men.

It may be pertinent to ask whether the difficulties in which this country finds itself are not directly traceable to the decline of attendance at public worship among all of the churches. We do not have in mind the old idea that God is jealously watching to observe any derelictions in the duty of His followers toward Him, to be followed by a curse upon the nation that forgets its God. The point we are trying to make is that the nation that forgets its God also forgets its obligations one to the other.

We venture to assert that if the people of this country had not forgotten the assembling of themselves together for worship, with the consequent reminder of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, there would have been no occasion for the setting up of fair practices in the business world, and the attempt of a great government to enforce the elements of religion, which should be observed as a matter of course by all who accept the tenets of their church.

The church is the custodian of that all-sufficient code for human relationships: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." It is because we have forgotten to practice that command that, in a great emergency we are forced to enact it into law and compel obedience to it. . . .—*Caledonia* (N. Y.) *Advertiser.*

When Is a Saloon Not a Saloon?

WETS and drys agree there must be no return of the saloon as it was before prohibition. Yet in many cities the old-time saloons have carried on as restaurants and speakeasies, and even in Minneapolis the return of beer has brought to life a considerable number of barrooms masquerading as lunch counters, where beer is the principal item, and where stronger liquors may be obtained for the asking.

The sale of liquor means places where liquor is sold. If the State bans drinking on the premises, barrooms will disappear, but the drinking will be transferred to the home.

What most people mean, when they say the saloon must not come back, is that the brewery-controlled drinking place, the partner of vice and crime, must be barred. The political dominance of the liquor power, with which the people of this State were familiar in the old days, must be guarded against. There must be a larger measure of state control than ever before. But too stringent regulation will simply perpetuate the vocation of the bootlegger. We sometimes wonder whether the removal of all restrictions, and the sale of liquor as simply a sideline in the grocery store, might not be more effective than the most elaborate control system.

At all events, the citizen must learn to deal with realities rather than with words. The fact that a saloon is called a lunch counter doesn't change facts. The essentials are the protection of minors and the divorce of liquor from politics. The rest is a matter of detail.—*Minneapolis Journal.*